Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. I NO. 23. BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1942 PRICE THREE ANNAS

RANGOLI

—B. F. Ferreira.

'Second Front Against Gandhi'

BETTY'S PUG NOSE!

By KHOOSHIE L. PUNJABI

I really don't know why I am writing this story. It has no point—at least none that I can see. But Betty told me this story and may be she saw some point in it, although as a result of this very incident, her pug nose lost the little bit of point that it had!

And when Betty tells a story you just can't help listening because—well, simply because it is Betty who is doing the telling. And Betty is one of those girls—alas, very very rare!—who cannot 'cook up' a story, It is honest-to-God straight-from-the-horse-mouth stuff. But by that I don't mean that Betty resembles a horse. No, good heavens, no! At least not when she is telling a story.

I will try to write this story just as Betty told it to me except that I will omit the "I says" and the "says I", which are inevitable because Betty is a sort of an Anglo-Indian but she bears nobody any grudge for that, so she has told me very often.

* * *

It all happened on Betty's wedding night, too! Betty, who used to work in the—Company as a steno-typist, had taken a short leave and gone back to—, a sort of a railway town, where her father worked as an engine driver in the—Railway. Now, Betty had not been home ever since the war began and things had, of course, changed immensely.

One of these changes was little Charlie who had been Betty's playmate ever since they were both 'so high'. He had, now, enlisted and looked almost sweet in his khaki. On Betty's very first evening home, he had dropped in swaggering his khaki but soon changed the tune seeing the tears that gathered in Betty's beautiful jet black eyes at the very mention of the word "war".

That evening Betty's father was, as usual, dead drunk and to avoid "that awful stink" Betty wanted to go for a walk, just to be out in the open, breathing in gulps of God's good air. Of course, Charlie was with her but thank God he was one of those dumb creatures who kept their mouths shut except when they ate and then they made too much noise.

They walked and walked away from the little town as Betty was bent upon going as far away as possible from "that awful smell". And then it began to rain and they had to take shelter in a deserted little signal cabin, at an abandoned railway crossing along the track. It was so small that they had to squeeze themselves in somehow. The rain—blast it!—lasted for hours well into the night and all the time Betty and Charlie were squeezed together in this little out of the way signal cabin.

I don't know what happened that night, in that little cabin because Betty sort of glossed over that part of the story. And I didn't ask her as it was none of my damn business. Anyway Charlie did the 'right thing' (Betty's own language) and asked her "to be his until death do us part" and Betty merely said "yes".

* * *

They wanted to tell Betty's father but they had to wait till well into the next day, waiting for his hangover to get over. And when they did tell him, he doubled up with guffaws and ordered many 'doubles' to celebrate his Betty's engagement and was drunk for for the next few days, right upto the time of her marriage, which was arranged for as near a date as possible, "not too near as that might have aroused suspicions" (Betty's language again).

The whole railway colony turned out for the marriage. It was only functions like these which gave a little bit of colour to their otherwise drab and dreary lives. The wedding over, there was a sumptuous reception which was paid for by, in parts, the Hindu Tea Stall, the Mohamedan Tea Stall and the non-descript bar-refreshment room at the station.

And that over, Betty and Charlie were to go to Bombay for a short honeymoon. A whole first class compartment was reserved for them in the—Mail and when the train at last steamed into the station, the bridal party came out of the bar where they were drinking toast after toast to the bridal pair, at whose expense nobody knew, to see the couple off. Everybody was tired because it was nearing midnight. Betty got into the compartment to the doors of which somebody had tied an old pair of shoes and which was filled to capacity with flowers from the self-same Hindu Tea Stall, the Mohamedan Tea Stall and the nondescript bar-refreshment room, and, of course, a few others too.

Just before the train started, Charlie discovered that a few of his 'pals in khaki' were travelling in the next compartment. They, naturally 'asked' him to stand them a drink and how could he say no, especially on this 'day of days' for him. So he rushed back into the station bar and picking up half-a-dozen bottles of whatever he could lay hands on, rushed back just in time to jump into his pals' compartment, shouting out to Betty, "Just one drink, Honeysuckle. I will come in at the next halt".

Betty told me he had started calling her Honeysuckle at the little signal cabin. Isn't it a sweet name, she asked me. But I didn't know because no one had ever called me Honeysuckle and the way things were going it seemed doubtful if anybody ever would!

* * *

And Betty played with the flowers, looked out of the window into the rushing darkness and then took down the brand new suit-case and opening it, took out a lovely nightie of pale blue sheer silk—the sort of stuff you could see things through from miles off—not really miles, but you know what I mean, said Betty. But, of course, I didn't know. How should I?

And then Betty went into the bath-room to change. Slowly and lingeringly, she undressed and gazed into the mirror. And then she sprinkled some talcum powder lavishly all over herself and finally she slipped over the nightie which was of pale blue and so sheer that you could see things through from miles off, said Betty once again.

All ready, Betty opened the bath-room door and—she stood rooted to the spot. She couldn't move. Cold perspiration began to trickle down her face and her little figure started quaking.

Because in the compartment there were some half-a-dozen men. And the train hadn't halted anywhere. Betty could neither move, nor speak. She could only look on terror-stricken. For she suddenly realised that this wasn't real scene at all, but GHOSTS—Dear Lord! "Our Father, Which art in heaven....."

Just as well not one of these people looked at her. Otherwise Betty was frank enough to tell me this—otherwise heaven alone knows what she might or might not have done. But she merely looked on terror-stricken.

And then she began to get a clearer bearing of the scene. There was an old man lying on one of the seats, and four younger persons talking to and attending on him. It looked as if the old man had asked for a drink. And one of the attendants, who seemed to be a little older as well as different from the others, gave him a glass containing some yellowish liquid. The old man was propped up and he drank up this thirstily. After which he lay down again. Betty somehow felt that the other four were watching him rather excitedly and nervously.

And after a few minutes—to Betty it seemed eternity—the old man suddenly made a violent effort to get up, clutching his belly in his hands. He was gibbering incoherently and Betty could only make out a word here and there—"Poison" — "My own sons!' — "Help"—"Save me"....

The other four looked at him contemptuously and gleefully, one of them actually rubbing his palms. And the more the old man shouted, the more the others laughed and the whole scene was becoming ghastly and unbearable. Betty, who was constantly muttering under her breath "Our Father, Which art in heaven..." didn't know how much longer she could stand it. She thought she would surely faint and fall down but somehow she didn't.

And then she heard the engine whistle and felt the train slowing down. That must be the—station. The old man's attendants also seemed to realise it and became tense. And the old man was still gibbering incoherently, sometimes even screaming.

And then at last the train came on to the platform and Betty made a dash for the door. She wrenched it open and jumped. The old man's screams followed her—"I will kill you all!"—"Each one of you!"—"Plague!"—"Consumption!" — "Paralysis!"—"Menengitis!"

* * *

Betty woke up to find her husband sprinkling ice-cold water on her face and fanning her. Then he gave her a stiff 'double' of brandy and soon Betty came to. She found herself lying on the cold bare platform in her nightie of pale blue and such sheer stuff that you could see things through from miles off, said Betty.

She didn't feel anything except some awful pain in her nose as if it had been squashed in. Betty told me, and you should listen to her telling this little bit of the story with a rue smile, that she had fallen plump on her nose and well, since that day her nose had lost the little bit of point that it had and had become sort of a noselet or noseling whichever is grammatically correct.

* * *

And so after telling me this story, Betty went away but she is sure to come back some day, being merely a creature of the very devil of an imagination that I have got, which has a terrible soft corner for that pug nose of hers. And I know that when she comes back, she will bring me yet another story in which there will be no point—at least none that I will be able to see—bringing me a loadful of strange incidents and stranger still men and women, all merely children of Betty's imagination which, so Betty claims, is no less of a devil than mine own.

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A Ghost Story —Or Is It?

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I'LL HAVE SOME RAW OYSTERS, NOT TOO LARGE NOR TOO SMALL, NOT TOO SALTY, THEY MUST BE COLD AND I WANT THEM IN A HURRY!
YES, MA'M, WITH OR WITHOUT PEARLS?
GLADYS PARKER
9-8

ITALIAN LAMENT.

When our Victor was plain King,
Coffee was a common thing.
When an Emperor he was made,
Coffee to a smell did fade.
Since he got Albania's throne
Coffee's very smell has flown,
And should we gain another victory
It will be farewell to chicory.

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A LITTLE BIT OF INDIA!

In Far Away Trinidad, Indians Face Poverty, Legal Discrimination And Official Discouragement—But They Stand United!

By G. S. KALYANPUR

Two lakhs and forty thousand Indians, constituting a bloc numerically superior to the sons of the soil, live in Trinidad, amidst sugar cane and rice plantations but the story they have to tell is a sad one.

With a large majority of them it has been a continuous struggle for existence though they have gone under the dignified name of proprietors, owning small patches of land. Until a few years ago, no Indian held a post in Government service. Their children never got any educational facilities except those extended by missionaries, particularly the Canadian missionaries.

"Stick To The Soil"

Thanks to the monopolistic tendencies of the European settlers, Indians have never been allowed to switch on from unskilled to skilled labour. Every Governor of Trinidad and his assistants have helped in keeping the Indian in the same rut by raising the slogan "stick to the soil". They have stuck to the soil only to starve and suffer. The labourer from India who left his hometown with dreams of a life without want, has been completely disillusioned. His spokesmen in the Legislature who constitute a hopeless minority have fought valiant battles and done a little but the hardships of the Indians have been too many and the voice of their representatives in the queerly constituted legislature of Trinidad that goes under the name of the Assembly has been too feeble. Years of oratory in the legislature, has resulted in only two Indians out of 240,000 being appointed Magistrates on a monthly salary of paltry 120 dollars. That is the highest office an Indian has had the privilege of holding. No Indian has so far seen service in the Railway and police departments.

Legitimate Illegitimates

But these disabilities pale into insignificance when compared to others which are the result of the ridiculosness of the law of Trinidad. The law, for instance has always refused to recognise the validity of a marriage contracted by a man and woman belonging to the Hindu fold. The result has been that all Hindu children born in Trinidad have been considered "illegitimate" for purposes of the law. They do not inherit the property of the father.

Indian settlers in Trinidad have suffered untold hardships but still they contribute the most to the Exchequer of the island.

Lured By Promises

The sad story of the Indians in Trinidad dates back to the year 1880 when one day, in fine weather, a mammoth sailing ship left the Calcutta harbour, with a human cargo of 800 Indian peasants. Every peasant had been lured by promises of a "decent" living wage, free board and lodge and free medical advice. They were told that at the end of five years of "bound labour" which would yield them a daily wage of 12 1|2 annas, they would be declared "free men" and allowed to settle anywhere in the island and sell their labour. At the end of a further term, they would be allowed either to settle in the colony as free citizens or return to India at the expense of the Company that requisitioned their services.

These promises, held out through a labour agency in India, proved to be very tempting to the Indian peasant steeped in poverty. The prospect of a six monhs' hazardous voyage via Madagascar, Capetown, across the Atlantic, to distant West Indies did not deter him. Armed with a "thali lota and Kambal" he hurried to the harbour at Calcutta and huddled himself into the steamer. He lived for six months in the godown like a pig. There were women too, with babes in arms in the first contingent. But the journey's end did not bring them to the promised heaven. They commenced a life in Trinidad full of hardships, worse than those they were accustomed to suffer in their tiny hometowns. On the stuffy sugar plantations of Trinidad, they were made to work from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., every day in the week except Sundays. The supervisor woke them up at 4 a.m., sometimes with the aid of a horsewhip. A "gang driver" collected them like sheep and marched them down like a chain gang to the plantation and apportioned duties. Expectant mothers did not in the eyes of the "gang driver", deserve special consideration. They were made to work even on the eve of the arrival of the baby. They recommenced the drugery a few days after confinement.

Worse Than Slavery

Mr. Mohammad Hussain, a Commerce Graduate of London and a prominent businessman from Trinidad, who unfolded this story to me said that his own mother had worked as a farm labourer. She had first hand knowledge of the conditions under which Indian labour worked on the sugar cane and rice plantations.

The indenture system which continued till about the year 1910 killed the soul of the Indian settler. During the first five years of this "bound labour", the employee was entirely at the mercy of the master. Any attempt to escape from the farm landed the worker in jail. At the end of the term of indenture, the labourer found that he could hardly call himself a "free man" in the real sense of term. The promises of financing the return journey, in case the labourer chose to leave the island, were never kept. Thousands who were unable to leave the farm clung on amidst poverty and suffering. The indenture system is now no more but the sufferings of Indians have continued.

Here Lived Lenin!

It has taken a major war—and the superb effort of the Russian people—to induce the London County Council to put up a 24 in by 20 in. plaque to Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin. The reason? Because officially, no commemoration is erected to any distinguished person until he has been dead for 20 years. But the rule was broken when Mrs. Maisky drew a cord which divided the draped Union Jack and the Scarlet banner with the Gold hammer, Sickle and Star, to reveal the plaque on the wall of the house where Lenin lived when he was in London almost 40 years ago.

Among the small crowd that thronged Holford Square, Finsbury, were about fifty Russians who came to see the tribute paid by London to the creator of the U.S.S.R. But none was there who knew "Dr. Richter", as Lenin was forced to style himself, passing (what Irony!) as a German during his two years in London. While the Middlesex Regimental band played the "Internationale" and British Home Guards formed in hollow square stood rigid at attention, their officer at the salute, many must have thought of Lenin's life in those days; when he read at the British Museum, travelled by horse bus, and planned the system which within 20 years would dethrone the Tsar and create the greatest anti-Fascist force in the world. It was a far cry from the cheering people and the blaring band to the days when Lenin was hiding from the spies of the Tsar; when he was organising the revolutionary group in London into a party which met in the Crown and Woolpack Tavern, under the titles of "The Foreign Barbers of London", and when detectives disguised as waiters served them with their drinks while one spy was in the cupboard. It was a far cry too, from the little shabby lodging house—to the blasted ruin, its staircase open to the sky, it's roof non-existent, its windows blank that bears, amid its scars, the name of Lenin to-day. But though a bomb may well yet destroy even the relic of this house, the Nazis are finding to their cost that they cannot destroy the work that Lenin did.

Instead of 800 souls there are today 240,000 Indians in Trinidad.

800 Become 240,000!

Starting as an humble colony of 800 settlers who toiled from 6 a.m. to 5 p. m. every day on plantations, to eke out a bare living, the Indian community in Trinidad has grown to mammoth proportione today and has taken to diverse professions. But the majority of them are still poor for want of facilities. Nearly 60 percent of the total population of 240,000 (according to the last census) belong to the unskilled labour group, the average daily earnings of each labourer being 42 cents. The standard of life in the Islands being very high, the majority of Indians have been compelled to sacrifice creature comforts.

It is true, a very large group of Indians goes under the category of peasant proprietors but their holdings are so small that in a large number of cases, the owners are not entitled to franchise for the Trinidad Council though the property qualifications are limited to an assessment of 40 dollars per annum. The Indian peasant proprietor in Trinidad has never been adequately rewarded for his sweat and labour. He has been growing rice, sugar cane, a small quantity of cocoa and vegetable produce. But the return has been inadequate due to want of marketing. In the case of the sugarcane planter there has been a tremendous handicap: An Indian planter has never been allowed to use the cane himself for producing sugar. The European industrialists have monopolised the sugar industry so that the Indian cane grower has always been compelled to sell cane at prices dictated by the sugar interests.

In spite of these hardships, Indians are clinging on to their tiny patches of land partly because there are no other avenues open but mainly because their spirit of independence makes them feel happy to continue as independent proprietors. Indians who have risen to the lucky position of being big land-holders are few. They have never forgotten their less fortunate brethren who have been exclusively employed on Indian-owned farms as labourers.

There is another trade which, strangely enough, has been monopolised by Indians. Barring railways, all communication system in Trinidad—from the ox-cart to the motor bus is in the hands of Indians. Some of them own a cab or two. Others run taxis and buses. Economically, they are better off than most of the peasant proprietors.

The Indian commercial community in Trinidad is tiny but it commands comfortable bank balances and considerable influence. They only deal in export and import trade and have never been allowed to dabble in industrial enterprises which have remained the monopoly of Europeans.

United They Stand

The Trinidad "Civil Service"—a comprehensive term for all Government employees—was barred to Indians till 1923 though non-Indians including Negroes held positions of importance. There was no system of selecting candidates according to educational qualifications. The heads of departments who were mostly Spanish or British "nominated" their favourites for all posts. There was consistent propaganda in the Legislative Council by Indian-elected members that some of the Government posts should be filled up by competitive tests. The agitation met with success in 1923. Since then Indians have proved their merit against non-Indian candidates.

The prolonged suffering and suppression of the Indian settlers have yielded one good re-

(Continued on page 20)

'SECOND FRONT AGAINST GANDHI'

Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, said to me: "Gandhi is the biggest thing in India." Now he has ordered Gandhi's arrest.

I think all of us will have to pay for this. Trouble in India means prolongation of the war. It is therefore America's business.

Shortly after the British were driven out of Burma, General Alexander, the Commander of the British army in Burma, gave an interview to the Press in New Delhi, India. The text of the interview was printed the next day in the Indian papers. "Burma must be reconquered," Alexander said. "It is part of the British Empire." Just imagine how this must thrill the Chinese soldiers who are at bay in Burma or the American pilots who are flying over Burma or the Indian troops who would have to retake Burma. They fight to give Burma back to the British Empire. Yet Alexander expressed what he felt. He is battling for Empire.

Churchill, The Imperialist!

General Sir Archibald Wavell, now British Commander-in-Chief in India, takes a few moments occasionally to continue work on the second volume of his biography of General Allenby under whom he fought in the first world war. Wavell gave me part of the manuscript to read. One chapter deals with the 1922 crisis when Allenby threatened to resign as High Commissioner of Egypt unless the British protective over Egypt were dropped and independence granted to the Egyptians. In brilliant prose reflecting a deep grasp of politics Wavell described Allenby's struggle with the British Cabinet in London. Prime Minister Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Curzon, Milner and other ministers opposed him. But of all the opponents of Egyptian independence, Wavell writes: "the most determined had been Winston Churchill" who was then in the Cabinet.

Churchill led the opposition in the House of Commons against the 1935 Act of India under which India was ruled until the outbreak of this war and which granted some limited measure of self-government to India.

Churchill is a good imperialist by temperament, tradition, and conviction. So is the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery. He told me so. Neville Chamberlain was an appeaser because he was afraid that if England became involved in a war, his England, the England of money and privilege, would die. He was probably right. But Churchill says, No, England can fight a war and win it and remain his old England. Churchill's England includes India.

Mahatma's Challenge

We must be very clear that Gandhi's civil-disobedience move is not merely a matter of whether the police are stronger than the Indian nationalists. It raises the whole question of what we are fighting for.

In my talks with Mahatma Gandhi in his village of Sevagram, Central India, I said we wanted the world to be a better place after the war. He replied "I am not sure it will be. I would like to see right now a change in the heart of England and in the heart of America. Then I may believe your statements about the future." Gandhi has confronted us with the problem of our moral position in the war.

If the British wish to imply that Gandhi is pro-Japanese they may do so; it only makes a settlement in India more difficult. Gandhi is not pro-Japanese or pro-Axis. He is pro-British, he is pro-Chinese, he is pro-American. He wants us to win the war. But he does not think we can win it unless we enlist the support of Indians by purifying our war aims.

"Ask The People", Said Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru, who actively demonstrated his anti-fascist attitude in relation to Abyssinia, Loyalist Spain, and China, agrees with Gandhi on this matter. I was present at an open-air meeting in a park on the outskirts of Bombay addressed by Nehru. A crowd of some 30,000 men dressed mostly in white and women in bright sarees gathered to hear what he spoke into the microphone. Before long a group of

By

LOUIS FISCHER

Communists yelled: "This is a people's war." Now Communists are always well-disciplined and purposeful and they came to that meeting either to disrupt it or to impress their views on it by repeated interruptions. After their first shout, one immediately sensed the hostility of the audience towards them, and Nehru simply said: "if you think this is a people's war go and ask the people." Thereafter the Communists shut up.

I think it is a people's war but the leaders and people of India see no proof thereof in the behaviour of their rulers; and the arrest of Gandhi will certainly not incline them to see it that way.

India Is Anti-British

On my travels in India, I spent a night and morning in the same railway compartment with a Bengali Muslim, an officer in the Indian Air Force which is, of course, a British air force. He had volunteered two years ago. I have never heard more violent denunciations of the British than from him. "I am told", I probed, "that the people of Bengal are pro-Japanese". Bengal, with a population of 60,000,000, is the province which the Japanese will probably invade first if they do invade India. "No" replied the airman. "If you pardon me, that is not the correct way of putting it. But we have been slaves so long that many do not mind who their master is."

Practically every Englishman I talked to in India realised that the country had never been as anti-British as it is to-day. The cause may be manifold and subject to dispute. The fact is indisputable.

This is the problem—whether we like it or not, and it is not solved by maligning Gandhi in America or imprisoning him in Poona. There was no Gandhi in Burma, yet the civilian population, the British admit, helped the Japanese.

The Fatal 10 Per Cent!

Wavell said to me that in Burma 80 per cent. of the population were indifferent to the war, 10 per cent. were pro-British, and 10 per cent were pro-Japanese. That may be correct. But the 10 per cent who were pro-British fled to India while the 10 per cent. who were pro-Japanese stayed to show the Japanese forces shortcuts across difficult terrain, to lead them to British warehouses, to feed them and to create the friendly atmosphere which facilitated the invader's progress.

Both Gandhi's Congress and Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League have publicly resolved not to co-operate with the British in the war effort. Some Moslem leaders might have wished to stand by the Empire but the war is too unpopular in India for them to risk

HE TELLS AMERICA!

"Gandhi's civil disobedience movement raises the whole question of what we are fighting for....."

"Gandhi is not pro-Japanese or pro-Axis. He is pro-British, he is pro-Chinese, he is pro-American. He wants us to win the war. But....."

"Every Englishman realised that the country had never been as anti-British as it is today... The fact is indisputable....."

"India is an acid test after sincerity of America's purpose in fighting this costly war."

Says Louis Fischer in the article in "Nation" of New York which is reproduced on this page.

advocating such a policy. In the circumstances the primary task of the British Governments in London and New Delhi should have been to court Indian civilian support. Cripps tried it. But he did not enjoy the collaboration of some key British politicians. In any case he failed.

Closed Their Hearts, Closed Their Minds

Another attempt should have been made. Gandhi and Nehru and other Congress leaders were ready to make far-reaching concessions. The British knew this because they watched Gandhi openly reduce his demands. First he asked the British to go bag and baggage. Later he said they and the United States could keep their armed forces in India and use India as a base for military operations against the Axis. This and similar equally clear developments told the British that agreement with Congress was possible through compromise. But the British seem to have closed their hearts and minds.

From what many of them said to me I am convinced that they have decided that Gandhi's influence is waning and this is a golden opportunity to break his power. The present is a queer time indeed for such a dangerous experiment.

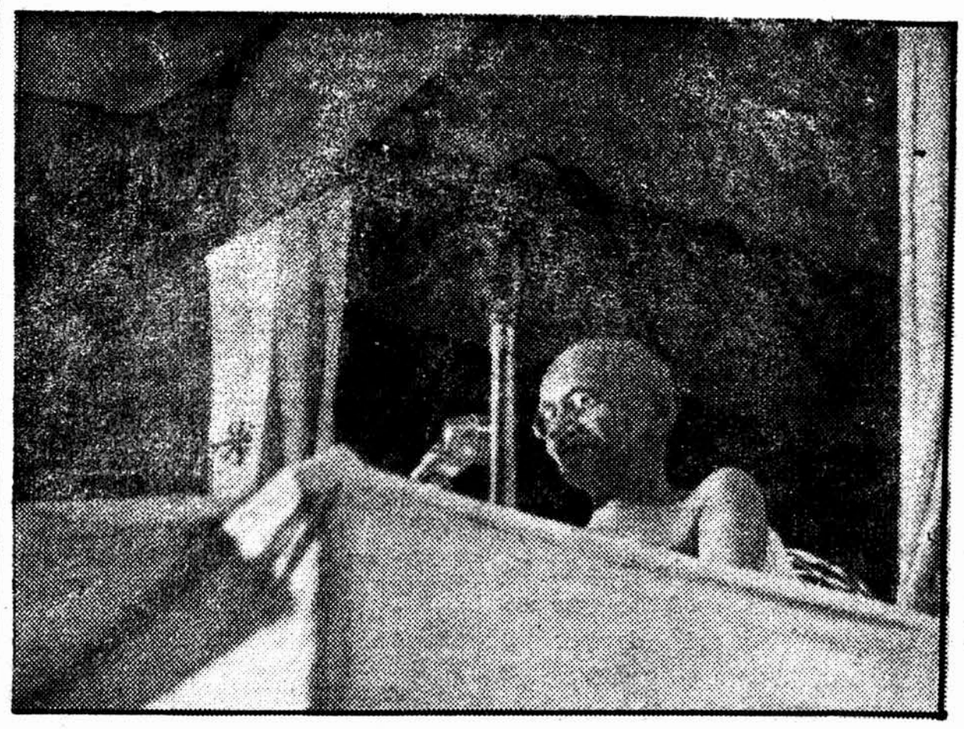
Second Front— Against Gandhi!

Is this to be the second front—the front against Gandhi? Perhaps after their many defeats in the field, the British can actually win a victory over Gandhi. I do not know. He is a tough, shrewd and strong customer and India is in an ugly mood. But if the British do crush the Gandhi movement what have they achieved? India will be bitter, sullen and resentful and an easier prey to Japan and German. If they crush Gandhi then one of our biggest successes in this war for democracy and freedom will be the smashing of a great world-known movement for democracy and freedom.

British officials in India told me that they did not believe Indian

'India Is Acid Test Ot America's Sincerity'

American Author Says The British Have Closed Their Minds And Their Hearts



MAHATMA GANDHI

"Biggest thing in India", said the Viceroy.

co-operation would be of much avail in case of invasion. That may explain their readiness to strike at Gandhi when they should be preparing to strike at the foreign enmey. But they have made too many mistakes recently in handling military and civilian problems in the East for us to trust their judgment.

Not Too Late

Can anything be done now? I think yes. Gandhi is not at all vindictive. He would forgive the British if they released him and he would negotiate with them with a view to supporting the war. Nehru said at a meeting, "I would fight Japan sword in hand." But he added he could only do so as a free man. That is the crux of the situation.

It is difficult however to imagine the British suddenly generating the suppleness of policy and the subtlety of brain to alter their course without a potent prod from the outside. Only the United States could make such a move. Of course Washington can take the position that this is the British Empire's private businses It is, admittedly a delicate matter. India is the British Empire. But America has armed forces there and if India becomes a battlefield it will be a serious matter for us whether the ground is solid rock or a soft mire.

Besides—and this is not the least consideration—India is an acid-test of the sincerity of America's purpose in fighting this costly war.

"Down With Gandhi"

You can, if you wish, say: We are engaged in a difficult war; the Indian nationalists and Gandhi are making trouble for us; therefore down with Gandhi. But that doesn't help you to understand the Indian situation. You have to look at it, first, from the Indian's angle of vision.

India is a miserably poor, hungry retarded country. Most Indians are half-starved and three-fourths naked. I have known Russia and Eastern Europe in their worst years. They were paradise compared to India to-day. The population of India is increasing at the rate of five million each year. Between 1931 and 1941, according to the British census, the population rose 50 million; it is now 393 million. But the agricultural and industrial output of India does not show anywhere near such a growth. Although India is 95 per cent rural and much of the added population therefore lives in villages, the area under cultivation scarcely varies. It was 229 million acres in 1930-31, 228 million in 1932-33, 232 million in 1933-34, 226 million in 1934-35, 227 million in 1935-36, and 231 million in 1936-37, the last year officially recorded. Nor has the yield per acre risen sharply. Indeed, the yield per acre in wheat, tea, groundnuts, an important Indian crop, and linseed has dropped. Of industry, the official Fiscal Commission says: "The development has not been commensurate with the size of the country, its population, and its natural resources." The Indians I spoke to blamed this on the British Government's policy of deliberately impeding Indian industry lest it compete with goods made in England.

Talk With Journalists

The poverty and stagnation of India are the background against which the present crisis must be seen. The Bombay Journalists' Association invited me to talk to them. I said I would sit down with them and try to answer their questions. In response to one question I made a pro-war statement saying that if the Fascists won the war my world would be black or dead. A journalist stood up and exclaimed: "Yes, but for us Indians there is no difference between British Fascism and Japanese or German Fascism."

"Now look," I replied. "England is not Fascist. It is very democratic, and more democratic today than before the war. I know you do not like the terror and repression in India. But you could not hold a meeting such as this if you were under Japanese or German control. Since my arrival in your country," I continued, "almost every third person I meet tells me he has been in jail. I have lived many years in Russia and Germany. In those countries you do not meet people who have been in jail. They 'are' in jail. And many of them are shot."

"The British," another Indian journalist rejoined, "do not bother shooting us. When a child is born in India it can expect to live 27 years.

In England the life expectancy is 55."

These are correct census data. Of every 100 persons born in India, 45 die before the age of 5. The infant mortality in Bombay is 274 per thousand compared to 66 in London. Such figures, plus real suffering, burn deep resentment, hatred and disloyalty into the soul of India. British rule is an ever present, unpleasant, close reality to Indians and it often obstructs their vision. They see the world and the war through the thick veil of British domination That means that they may not see the world and the war at all. They see the British and want to get rid of them.

"Indians point to Japan, which started its modern life in 1861 and speedily became a powerful nation. They contend that England has had 150 years to develop India but has not done so. "We have given India tranquillity and order", the British argue. "It is the tranquillity and order of the cemetary," Gandhi said to me. The British empire has made no great effort to convert India into a modern, flourishing, mighty country. That would have spelled the end of the British empire.

All subject peoples dislike their rulers. In India the dislike is profound. This old dislike has recently been intensified by a new contempt born of British reverses in Hong Kong, Malay, Singapore, and Burma. They shook and shocked India. The sinking of the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" made a terrific impression.

Hostility Grows

In my talks with Indians they often alluded, peculiarly enough to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5. It was the first time, they said, that a coloured race defeated a white race, and it gave a tremendous fillip, people told me, to the Indian nationalist movement. But that was thirty-seven years ago, before Indian nationalism had matured under Gandhi's influence. It was fought far from India. Hong Kong, Malay, Singapore, and Burma on the other hand, are under the very nose of India and important to its safety. Indian soldiers fought, and died or were captured in those strategic areas. Out of them 500,000 refugees trekked back to India bringing tales, part true, part exaggerated, of British discrimination in favour of white refugees and against Indian refugees. The Axis radio played up these "atrocities."

Hostility towards the British rose still higher. British prestige had never been so low. "Can England defend India?" Indians asked, "or will it be as unsuccessful in holding India as it was in holding the adjacent territories?" Delight over British defeats mingled with fear of invasion. Indians wished to make a greater contribution to the protection of their country. "But how could we do so in partnership with our British oppressors?" they argued. "Shall we fight for democracy in Germany and Japan when we are not a democracy ourselves?" Churchill has explicitly stated that the Atlantic Charter does not apply to India. Many Indians felt that if Japan conquered India they would merely be exchanging an occupying power they did not know for an occupying power they had known for 150 years and hated profoundly. Free men who do not understand the emotions of colonial peoples may think this attitude foolish; but it certainly exists "If England will not give us independence now when it is in distress." Indians said to me, "why should we believe it will grant it after the war?"

Cripps Failure

This was the political climate of India early in 1942. The spirit of Chinese and Russian resistance was (and is) entirely lacking in India. London knew that something had to be done—and quickly Sir Stafford Cripps, new member of the War Cabinet, was accordinly rushed out to New Delhi, in March, 1942, to negotiate with Indian political parties. Cripps failed. The Congress party, as well as the Muslim League, as well as the old Liberals, as well as the ultra-nationalist Hindu Mahasabha, rejected his offer. He had come out to improve a situation. When he failed, the situation deteriorated.

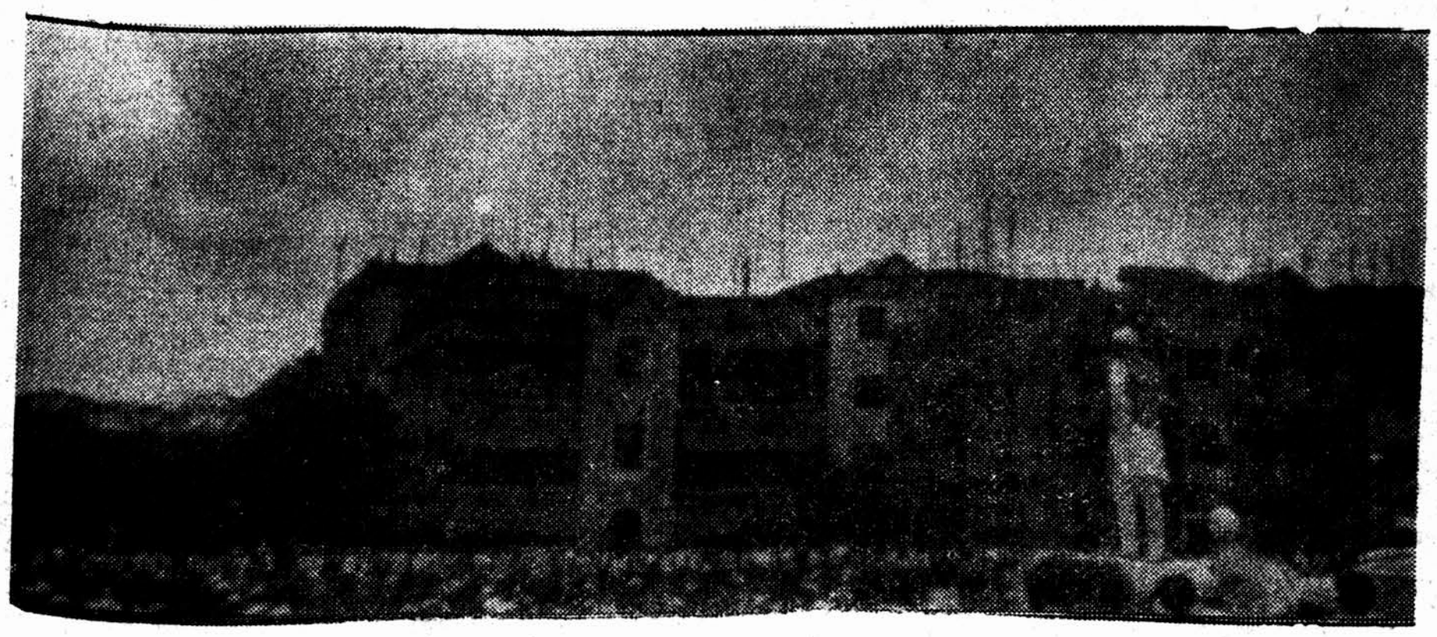
That is the genesis of Gandhi's latest civil disobedience movement. Shortly after the collapse of the Cripps' talks Gandhi announced his "British Must Go" demand. He told me that it came to him suddenly in the night as he lay in his bed under the stars in Sevagram village. This total and unreasonable demand was a spontaneous, instinctive reaction to the fresh demonstration of British military inferiority in the Far East and to the dashing of many fond hopes aroused by the Cripps' mission.

However, followers and friends argued with Gandhi and convinced him and after a brief period he announced publicly that he had altered his views. "Abrupt withdrawal of the Allied troops might result in Japan's occupation of India and China's sure fall," he wrote in his weekly magazine. Therefore, British and American armed forces, Gandhi declared, could stay in India and use India as a base for military operations.

"But Mr. Gandhi", I remarked when he said this to me, 'armies do not exist in a vacuum. They need smooth-running railroads, for instance."

"They could run the railroads", he replied immediately. "They could police the docks."

(Continued on page 18)



PANDIT NEHRU ADDRESSING PAREL MEETING

"....A group of Communists yelled, 'This is a people's war'....Nehru simply said, "if you think this is a people's war, go and ask the people...."

Photos: D. G. TENDULKAR

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

ART IN NEW WORLD

POST-WAR LONDON-WONDER-CITY—BUT WHAT ABOUT INDIA?—CORPORATION AND ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION—LORD HAILEY'S APPROACH TO THE EAST—ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN SOVIET RUSSIA—ANNIVERSARY OF ABDUL KARIM KHAN.

England's preoccupation with the problem of the post-war town and rural planning in face of the accelerated tempo of the war and of the undiminished danger of aerial bombardment should not be a matter of surprise to those who know her as a country which is aesthetically alert and ambitious. A new Ministry of Planning, that has been created, represents the Central Planning authority on a national basis. The Committees appointed by the official as well as non-official agencies are busy investigating the scope of planning and a few of them have already issued their reports of which that of the Royal Academy's Committee is the latest.

Leading Notes

Preservation of the beauty-spots and monuments, slum-clearance and provision in the rural areas of the facilities of healthy social intercourse, education, recreation and entertainment sound as the leading notes of the disquisitions on replanning by some of the architectural authorities. The aim of planning will, accordingly to the current trends of thought, be reorientation of the architectural and civic designs and not either of the two extremes such as repetition of the old styles or destruction of everything that is old. The post-war changes in architecture and civic designs will be almost revolutionary and will be eventuated by the new formula which the war will not fail to set.

The factors which usually mould the art and architectural forms of the different countries, will not peter out, but will receive further reinforcements in the world which will be reborn after the termination of the war. Industrial reorganisation and redistribution, new economic conditions and social needs and especially the new materials will, to a great extent, prompt the emergence of the post-war architectural forms and civic designs. In spite of it, university of a particular architectural style should not be presumed as a possibility. Every country has its own traditions, environments and aesthetic calibre which find expression in its architecture and impart to it a distinctive character.

New And Old

It will be interesting to record the impression of the post-war London, of the Royal Academy's Planning Committee as "a wonder city of broad airy streets, parks, squares, open spaces, a city of colonnades and crescents and noble vistas, a city of dignity and grace fit for a civilised people to live in." And this wonder city will retain its beauty-spots and monuments as its decorative motifs.

Captain W. H. Ansell, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, had, in a paper read by him before the Royal Society of Arts on 12-3-1941, said "I want a vastly improved old London...retaining every architectural treasure that our fathers have left us." Mr. Charles Holden had expressed a similar view in the "Manchester Guardian" of 13-1-1942 when he said, "however much the plan of London may change, St. Paul's will remain on Ludgate Hill, even though it may have to be a new St. Paul's" and "buildings of real historic value and association should be preserved where possible."

The war has obviously activated England's instinct of preservation, but at the same time it has stimulated her creative spirit, which is reflected in the assertion that the current age is not less capable of producing architectural monuments which may be comparable, if not superior, to those of the past. The view expressed here is confirmed by Captain Ansell when he remarked "together with our own contribution which the present unexampled opportunity has made possible" and "enough opportunities for the architects of to-day to prove that this age, too, can produce designs expressive of its own culture and in quality far superior to much of what has been destroyed."

For India!

The movement for planning appears to be restricted to England. It is not and may not be Empire-wide, because Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa are quite independent and competent to look after their own interests. India forms, from the political point of view, an unhappy contrast to them. Will it, therefore, not be pertinent to inquire what programme of post-war planning the Government of India has up its sleeves? Architectural and civic planning is an urgent but hitherto unfulfilled want of India, whatever the actual effects of the war be on her towns and villages.

It is an irony of fate that India should, in spite of her ambitions and achievements, be not inclined to face any architectural enterprise worthy of her glorious traditions. The Government, municipal administration and architectural profession will be utterly at a loss to reply to a question why has modern India not produced any monument similar, if not superior, to the Taj Mahal and a town which would share the reputation of Jaipur for the conspicuous "Indianness" of its civic design? All the three institutions can shirk their responsibility by making the people scapegoats of their errors of omission.

But the people, since they are not initiated in appreciation of art, cannot be held to blame for the architectural imbecility of their country. The State invites them, through the archaeological department, to admire their glorious past, but it does not train them to analyse critically their artistic and architectural bearings and since the State has failed to give a proper lead to the people, the architectural profession has found an opportunity to establish its autocracy in the sphere of architecture.

Wanted "Indianness"

The contact with the currents of progressive thought of the world might inspire the architectural profession of India to evolve, with the support and backing of the Government, a scheme of country-wide planning, but the profession has, in the first instance, to convince the Government of the urgent necessity of the same. It should also "Indianise" itself and not indulge in the feats of self-deception by attaching, on the architectural forgeries on Marine Drive, the labels of "Indian architecture." The profession also needs to realise that reversion to traditionalism is a right way to progress and not retrogression.

The Indian Institute of Architects has achieved, within the short period of its formation, no small progress especially in the direction of its organisation on a sound basis. Its next move is said to be a demand for its representation on the Municipal Corporation. Since civic art is mainly the concern of the civic administration, the latter ought to concede to the architectural profession a reserved seat in the Corporation and ought to be guided by its counsels in all the matters touching architecture and civic design. The Municipal administration should also visualise the higher ideals of town-planning such as elegance and beauty and not persist in interpreting the same merely in the terms of engineering, sanitation, law and compensation.

The architectural profession will be justified in demanding a reserved seat in the Corporation provided it acts as a sentinel of the vital artistic interests of the city. It should, if it has not hitherto done so, evolve a plan of Bombay of to-morrow which will be artistically Indianised and which will present India in her true colours to the tourist before he undertakes a journey to Jaipur—a Bombay in which statues, decorations, beauty-spots and artistic amenities like theatres, art-galleries, concert-halls and museums are organically related to its pattern and are equitably distributed and in which even the slums are transformed into beauty-spots.

Same In 1942

Lord Hailey stressed, in a paper read by him recently at a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Royal Empire Society, the need of the further development, in Britain, of the study of the oriental languages and culture with special reference to India. He also suggested, as a practical step in that direction, establishment of a centre, which would, among other things, promote in the British public at large keener appreciation of Eastern art than what it can gain in the frigid atmosphere of the museums.

But Lord Hailey needs to be told that the interest, which his country has so far evinced in Indian art, has, thanks to the "Friends of India", been hardly more than that of an archaeological nature. Some of them have spurned the demand for organising, in London, a comprehensive exhibition of Indian art including its contemporary editions and have been trying, instead, to whet the appetite of the British public by organising exhibitions of the museum—curios of Indian art by piecemeals and proxies.

Sir William Rothenstein had, in his Sir George Birdwood Memorial Lecture to the Royal Society of Arts in April 1938, significantly remarked "but even to-day the exalted place given to the art of China and Japan is scarcely extended to Indian art". In 1942 the position of Indian art in the West is very nearly what it was in 1938. China was declared as one of the participants in the Allied Art Exhibition of which nothing is known yet, but India was a conspicuous omission!

The British orientalists, to whom Lord Hailey paid a tribute have no doubt rendered valuable services to India by evoking the interest of the West as well as of India in the study of her art-literature, history and culture, but the views expressed by some of them especially on Indian art cannot be accepted as the final words. The culture centre advocated by Lord Hailey will to some extent, be able to redress the grievances of India if the British orientalists will meet the accredited Indian scholars, connoisseurs and critics on its platform on terms of equality and will show readiness to correct themselves wherever necessary. Closer contacts and frank discussions will relieve some of the western pandits of their obsession of ascribing foreign influences to Indian art and will enable Indian art to reassert its integrity and individuality.

Soviet To Forefront

England's growing interest in Soviet art and culture is evidenced in some of the fresh news-items. An exhibition which will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Soviet Republics will be organised by Mr. Erno Goldfinger, an architect, and will be held in London from November 8 to 22. It will be a pictorial record of the Soviet achievements, institutions and ways of life and will also include handicrafts, posters, costumes, Soviet films, music-recitals, lectures and poetry readings.

Sir Stafford Cripps, while recently presiding over a performance of the Russian Ballet at Cambridge, said that the ballet indicates the character of the Russian people and then he added, "to see Russian Ballet would help to a deeper understanding of our Allies". Had some of the responsible British statsmen endeavoured to understand the character of India through her art, the relations between Britain and India would have been quite cordial to-day and the aesthetic predisposition as the ethos of the Indian people would have reasserted itself and would have enabled them to contribute their share to the achievement of international peace and brotherhood.

Homage To Musicians

The unifying power of music revealed itself in the concert at the Blavatsky Lodge on November 27 which was organised to mark the anniversary of the death of Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim Khan and was presided over by Mr. S. A. Brelvi. It was a function in which the Hindus had gathered in a large number to pay homage to a great Moslem musician; nay, it was a function in which Indians, irrespective of caste or creed had gathered together to honour the memory of a great Indian musician and affirmed that they are one and indivisible in the domain of art. Mr. Brelvi reminded the audience, in the course of his address, that of the influences which had brought about communal unity and harmony that exercised by music was the most powerful. It was a timely reminder to India to take to art seriously.

An anniversary like that of Abdul Karim Khan ought to impress upon the music-world the necessity of reinstating the musician in his place of honour in the concert-hall. Music unfolds its beauty and functions as a purifying and ennobling force, especially when the musician is face to face with the audience. The mechanical vehicles of art like the radio, talkie and gramophone have, apart from their adverse effects on the systematic Indian Gayaki, withdrawn the musician from the audience. The musician should be at liberty to appear behind the mike, but he should not be forced to desert the concert-hall. The mechanical vehicles have their own functions in the modern age as well as their own limitations and should be exploited for what they are worth. Modern India needs a deep conviction that machine cannot replace man. But will the authorities of the Bombay station of the All-India Radio explain why they omitted to respect Abdul Karim Khan?

SECRETS OF OUR BURIED PERSONALITY

A man prepares to dress for a party but puts on his pyjamas and goes to bed. We misplace glasses and keys and wonder what we did with them. Students decorate notebooks with cryptic designs. Every one of us "doodles".

To Dr. Philip L. Harriman (Bucknell University) all this suggests a temporary change in personality worth studying. That it is no trick at all to change personality psychologists know who resort to hypnotism experimentally. In the trance state a subject can be carried back to childhood and made to play with imaginary girls and boys. Usually he responds to suggestion. But. Dr. Harriman carefully avoids suggesting anything. He wants a spontaneous response which will reveal a real buried personality.

CHILDLIKE!

How Dr. Harriman changes personality for experimental investigation is shown by the accompanying drawings reproduced from Psychiatry, in which journal he discusses some of his findings. The scrawl A is an attempt made by one subject to write his name when he had been hypnotically transferred back to the age of 3. "Write your name", he was told. Three pencil points were broken in the effort. Childlike, he grasped the pencil in his fist. Brought up to kindergarten age, he talked of "little Denny", who turned out to be an imaginary companion of that period.

Drawing B was made by a hypnotized young woman who was first taken back to the age of 2½ years and then brought up to the time when she entered public school. It was not she who made the picture but a Margaret Wilson, an imaginary schoolmate who was what Dr. Harriman calls "a compensatory fiction". Margaret Wilson was so real to the subject at that early period of her life that a place had to be set for her at table

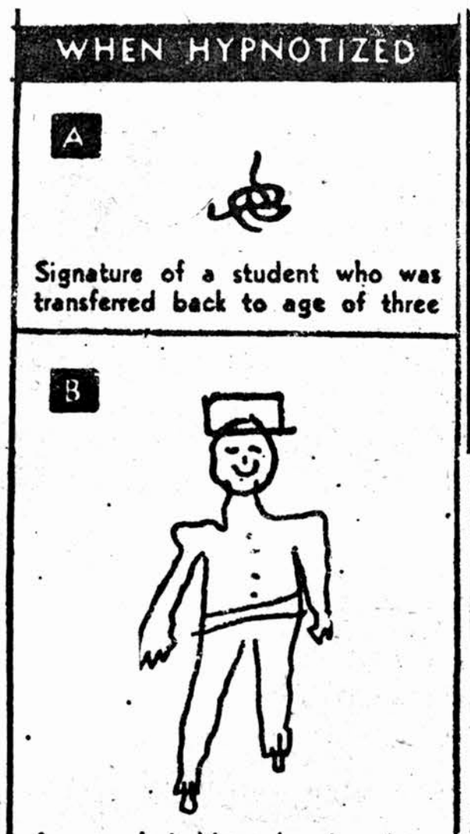
A WORRY REVEALED.

Drawing C was made by a college student in the post-hypnotic condition. He was engaged to be married. Nothing was said about restoring his normal personality after the trance. A pencil was then handed to him. He began to write in minute characters which were fairly legible under a magnifying glass. It turned out that he had become interested in another girl and was worried about breaking off the engagement. When his normal personality was restored he noticed the paper, examined it and blushed furiously. The writing mentioned "Freddy and Jean". Freddy was a name which his mother once used and which he had suppressed because of its "sissy" implication to him; Jean was the new girl. Dr. Harriman concludes that he had only partially slipped back to an age when he had no girl trouble and that he was unwilling to go the whole way

"DID I DO THAT?"

The writing D was done automatically in the waking state by a highly suggestible young woman whose attention had been momentarily distracted. She did not know that she was writing. "Did I do that?" she asked. More conversation. Then she read what she had written. "I must do more work", was the message. She protested that she did not know what the writing meant until after the conversation.

Evidently we have not just one personality but several personalities, and it is possible to uncover them experimentally.—N. Y. "Times".


WHEN HYPNOTIZED
A
Signature of a student who was transferred back to age of three
B
A young lady blamed an imaginary schoolmate for the above drawing
C
An engaged man is smitten by another girl and this develops
D
Automatic writing of a woman who wanted to do more work

Eyes For The Eyeless

By EVERETT LAWSON

Somewhere in England Mrs. Charlotte Taylor is performing some near miracles with artificial eyes, which to-day, have become a very different thing from the basilisk affairs of earlier times. The one-eyed man need no longer feel awkward and self-conscious. The modern artificial eye is a thing of artistic perfection. It has natural colouring, shape and sometimes even movement.

Mrs. Taylor is a dazzling conversationalist. Within five minutes she can encompass the whole history of making artificial eyes, and include the most amusing asides. From the moment the first tube of glass goes into the Bunsen burner, until the finished eye is fitted to the patient, covers a wealth of delicate processes

No Two Eyes Are Alike

Highly skilled workers manipulate the molten glass in the flame until the moment arrives to blow out the first marble of glass. Then colour is fused into the glass, the pupil moulded in, the delicate veins added, all at tremendous heat Finally the eye is shaped.

Mrs. Taylor told me that no two eyes are quite the same shape, and yet Sir Walter Womersley, Minister of Pensions has revealed that no less than 10,000 artificial eyes have been supplied recently. Colourings, too, have an infinite variety. It all demands very specialised knowledge, and to some extent you are born to the business.

The Taylors of course, have been specialists in artificial eyes for generations, and now that her son Godfrey is in the Navy, Mrs. Taylor carries on the work herself. She deals with all types of clients from serving soldiers, sailors and airmen, to air raid victims. In the past they have had a whole galaxy of famous clients from Marconi and Prince Ranjitsinhji, to General Sir Archibald Wavell. Inevitably their work is bound up with tragedy and misfortune, with strange little dramas of one-eyed people, and it gives them unusual opportunities for observing the reactions of Homo Sapiens to troubles of sight. Not that men with one eye always find it a handicap.

Fortune Out Of A Glass Eye

On the contrary, there is the extraordinary story of Mrs. Taylor's South African client, who made his fortune from his glass eye. It came about this way. Mrs. Taylor had supplied him with glass eyes on one or two occasions, and she was always puzzled to know why he asked for a small cavity to be left in the back of the eye. The obvious explanation was some peculiar formation of the eye socket which needed a small hole for its accommodation. Many years slipped away between supplying the first eye, and the day a gentleman arrived at Mrs. Taylor's consulting room, from South Africa.

"You don't know me," he said, "but you have supplied me with several artificial eyes."

"Why of course," said Mrs. Taylor. The man who always wanted the hole at the back. Why was that?"

The visitor did not tell his story for some time. He wanted to be certain that he could rely on Mrs. Taylor not to disclose his name. Then he explained matters to her. For years he had worked in a diamond mine. Whenever he found a particularly beautiful diamond he merely slipped out his eye, put the diamond in the hole at the back, replaced his eye, and passed the scrutiny of officials without the slightest trouble. By the time he left for London he had made his fortune from his artificial eye.

This particular industry has had its war-time difficulties like everything else. For instance, when Germany, in 1933, prohibited the export of raw material, the special glass from which artificial eyes are made, was included. Immediately our scientists went to work. The Department of Industrial and Scientific Research and the British Scientific Instrument Research Association began a series of exhausting experments. Finally they produced a formula from which British companies can now manufacture a similar glass.

Life-Like

And Mrs. Taylor is converting this glass into the most life-like artificial eyes; eyes which have any expression the wearer may desire, from smiling calm to quiet observation. To-day, they can give the artificial eye the subtlest shades of expression, as though it *really looked at you coyly, naughtily, as you will.*

Better still, Mrs. Taylor's family have introduced the startling inno-

(Continued on page 21)

CAUCASUS AS GRAVE-YARD OF INVADERS

Soviet President's Appeal

By M. KALININ in "Soviet War News"

Nazis are surging towards the Caucasus. They are pressing in two main directions, along the North Caucasian railway skirting the great mountain chain area of Mozdok and the Kong-Maikop-Novorossisk route along the Black Sea coast.

The German advance is steadily slowing down while the resistance of our troops is steadily growing stronger. The enemy's losses increase with every passing day. For every mile of his advance he pays a dearer price.

The conquest of the Caucasus is an old German dream. In 1918 when Germany was already facing a defeat, the chief of the Austrian General Staff, Arts, wrote to his superiors: "She (Germany) wants to ensure for herself for ever the safest road to Mesopotamia and Arabia via Baku and Persia. This possibility is especially attractive to Germans, now that they have occupied the Ukraine. The road to the east passes Kiev and Sebastopol whence it goes by sea route Batum and Trebizond. In my opinion, the Germans intend to retain Crimea for this purpose as a colony or in some other form."

UKRAINE, CRIMEA, THE CAUCASUS, IRAN, INDIA

Then this former chief of the Austrian General Staff launched into a long discourse to the effect that unfortunately Austria was too weak to prevent the German aggression to the east. Herr Artz called on the Austrian Government for "a sincere collaboration with Germany" in order with the latter's permission to wrest something from the spoils. It is characteristic that the Austrian military circles failed to see the disaster approaching—the total defeat, which overwhelmed both the Germans and themselves.

The same document contained the following statement: "These intentions (to occupy Ukraine) are confirmed by Lieut. General Groener's open declaration that since Britain restricts Germany in the West, Germany's chief interest lies in the direction of India via the Ukraine and the Crimea." As far back as 1918, Germans set themselves the object of seizing the Ukraine, the Caucasus and the Turkish port of Trebizond all Asia Minor and attacking India—intending this way to achieve world domination. To-day the Fascist press is recalling with relish the German invasion of the Caucasus in 1918. For instance, this is what a German newspaper the "Deutsche Ukrainer Zeitung" wrote on September 8 this year: "In April 1918 General Kress set out with his troops from Constantinople across the Black Sea for Batum and then sent Bavarian Alpine detachments from Tiflis to the Georgian Military highway where they kept watch against the Bolsheviks. When one thinks to-day that German Alpine troops have appeared once more in those districts in order to carry out the behest of 1918, the logic of world history must be clearly realised. To-day Germany is materialising her victory which was postponed 25 years ago."

GERMAN RIGHTS

Many German papers are full of similar articles, Magazines and special theses seriously attempt to prove Germany's right to possess the Caucasus. This propaganda has gone on year after year.

(Continued on page 21)

Our London Letter

'V' For Vested Interests?

Churchill Publicity Under Fire; Why This Emphasis On The Trivial And Absence Of Real News?

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, By Air Mail.

Before he left London to resume his work as New Zealender's Minister in the United States, Mr. Walter Nash took the opportunity of telling the British people some home truths. He said that Britain was still trying to win the war without disturbing capitalist vested interests and that that will not help to bring about the defeat of Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo and their other Axis hirelings.

Writing to the "Manchester Guardian" he appealed to British people to look forward into the future. He urged Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and the other Allied Nations to set up a "World Reconstruction and Development Council to ensure maximum production after the War of all commodities essential to human welfare and their distribution where needed."

No Reduction In Production

"To reach this objective", Mr. Nash says, "the British Commonwealth and the United States should maintain their war organisation for production and distribution not only after the war is won but for some years after the peace. Reduction of production to maintain prices should never again be tolerated."

Naturally certain section of the reactionary press in Britain has criticised Mr. Nash's brave voice raised amid the hysterical howls of a lunatic world. This section of the press has been telling Mr. Nash that it is too soon to do this and we must not think on these lines until the war is over. Of course, the Left-wing press is emphasising that the more men's minds are turned in the direction of World Reconstruction, the sooner will we return to sanity and the planning of a New Europe and a New World which will be discussed in the enemy countries too. They take the view that Mr. Nash is appealing for the spirit of world statesmanship and if the Allies did adopt his suggestion and set up a World Reconstruction and Development Council, it could formulate proposals and outline the blue prints of the New World which would be the answer to the question that must come from Germany! "What terms would you give us if we overthrow the Nazi."!

Churchill Publicity

The safe return of the Prime Minister, after his journeys to the Soviet Union and the Middle East has delighted the British public. Many are even overjoyed by the fact that after all a Conservative British Prime Minister went to Moscow and shook hands with Mr. Stalin. In the midst of this jubilation the "Daily Herald" issued a warning to the Ministry of Information that "the British public's taste for trivial gossip about Prime Ministerial missions is flagging, and that its appetite for real news —news of the results—is approaching famine point.' There is a charge levelled against Mr. Brenden Bracken that Mr. Churchill made him the head of the Ministry of Information because B. B. could be relieved upon to boost Mr. Churihill. In this connection the Glassgow "Forward" writes: Mr. Bracken has lived up to expectations this week. We have had innumerable stories of what Mr. Churchill has been doing during his absence in Russia and the Middle East, most of them trivial. Then we have had innumerable pictures of Mr. Churchill in innumerable hats. But there has been a remarkable lack of real news as to what Mr. Churchill really achieved during his travels. We are told by the "Daily Herald" that "the Minister of Information gave the press and wireless every facility for making 'a human story of Mr. Churchill's return to Britain'. But wasn't this rather ovedone!

'V' For Second Front!

And this is what the Moscow correspondent of the "New Statesman and Nation" wired to his paper on Mr. Churchill's visit to Russia. Mr. Churchill and his party have left, and life in Moscow goes on much as before he came. By this I mean that the Russians are not happier about us than they were before. On Monday, Alexandrov, Head of the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party, gave a broadcast on the extreme gravity of the military situation, which he said was graver than when the Germans were on the outskirts of Moscow. Day after day the papers continue to quote long passages from British papers calling for a Second Front and report resolutions of meetings and petitions to Downing Street as examples of British public opinion stirred up by the necessity for action. The following episode is typical of Russian expectations from the Churchill visit. When the Prime Minister drove off from the aerodrome he gave the "V" sign which delighted the Russians who saw it, for they interrupted two outstretched figures as meaning a Second Front.

Clergyman Preaches Socialism

An Anglican clergyman, Dr. A. N. Simpson, Canon of Chester; in his "A Parson's Politics" (James Clarke & Co. 1/6d.) tells of things which have been public property since Robert Blatchford's "Morris England" and "Britain for British.' But the Canon certainly has some interesting things to remind us about. According to Canon Simpson a wealthy man has no right to the possession of his wealth irrespective of the welfare of the community of which he is a member. In support of this view he points out that the rich men made his money "out of the community." The community had to be there; otherwise he would never have been rich. He would never have made a fortune by mass production if there had not been a very large public to buy the commodities which he made. The money he has made has come out of the pocket of other people. He could not have made money out of his chain of factories if there had not been those thousands of men and women who toiled year after year in those factories. It was the labour of their hands that made all things he sold for large profits.

By this means the rich man now wields a hower over the lives of the rest of the community which is dangerous in the hands of a private individual. The community should now say—The present state of things must continue no longer. We propose to take this power out of your hands to ensure that in future it will be used not for anyone's private gain but for the common welfare of us all. The Canon goes on to say that in a lawless and unsettled society a great modern industrial or financial undertaking would be improbable. Therefore such wealth and profits as are made are due to the security which the State provides. This state force is the foundation on which millionaires have made their fortune. Their property is defended by the States. Their privileges are derived from the State. The credit on which they work is guaranteed by the State. "At every point their industry and their money-making are safeguarded and secured by the system of the State. It is the State that made it possible for them to become millionaires. They therefore owe their fortune to the States."

The State has therefore full rights to change the system. How, asks the Canon, should this right be exercised? And he replies: "In the first place, the State should take over all the largest industrial and commercial concerns, giving fair and reasonable compensation to the owners. All the large producing and transporting companies should become State-owned, and, if not directly managed by the State, should be placed in the hands of special Corporation created by law... There would be no more profits for individuals coming out of these concerns, only salaries and wages. In discussing whether Ministers preach politics from the pulpit Canon Simpson gives this dictionary definition of politics: "Politics is that part of ethics which relates to the Government or reputation of a nation or state for the presentation of its safety, peace and prosperity." And the Canon adds that in our day politics are concerned less and less with the wrestlings of parties and more and more with the well-being of the whole people in that sense of the word, none, either clergy or people, can remais indifferent to politics.

The Canon refers to the scramble for Empire, and quotes Aden Smith to show the principles behind the business. "All for ourselves and nothing for other people." He sees quite clearly that before there is a "shooting war" there is an "economic war". He sees that this economic war is largely directed by the great industrialists and that Big Businessmen have a large share in directing the policy in each country. The great masters of industry and finance make larger and larger fortunes, and in due course, the "shooting war" begins, but they do none of the shooting. They conscript the workers, the wage and salaries men and working women to fight and work and die in the name of patriotism, or, in other words, to secure for the masters the rich harvest which economic monopoly will yield after military victory.

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MODERN TURKISH WOMAN

It was not the looks of Turkish women which were impressive, but the thoroughness of their recent emancipation. Those who held men's jobs did not appear to be inferior to them. In fact they seemed of a quicker and more lively intelligence than their male colleagues, and they expressed it with a natural grace. Considering that their emancipation is less than 20 years old it was astounding how unself-conscious and sure of themselves they were. A certain motherly humanity which ennobled even the youngest among them provided a welcome contrast to the self-conscious and somewhat rigid tenor of Kemalist routine.

—*Rom Landau.*

Stalin On Programme Of

ANGLO-SOVIET-AMERICAN COALITION

Democratic Bloc Sure To Win

"Our Aim Is Destruction Of Hitlerite State"

WILD APPLAUSE LASTING FOUR AND HALF MINUTES GREETS SOVIET LEADER'S SPEECH

The following is an elaboration of the speech delivered by Stalin, addressing a "solemn session" of the Moscow Soviet on Friday evening dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. A summary of the speech appeared in our paper yesterday.

"Sooner or later a second front will come to pass. It will come not only because we need it, but because it is no less needed by our Allies. Our Allies must realise that after France was struck out of the war, the absence of a second front against Fascist Germany might mean disaster for all freedom-loving countries including the Allies themselves.

"In the course of the war imposed on naions by Hitlerite Germany two opposite camps have been formed—the camp of the Italo-German coalition and the camp of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. It is indisputable that these two coalitions opposing each other are guided by two different and opposing programmes.

"The programme of the Italo-German coalition can be characterised as follows—racial hatred the supremacy of chosen nations, the subjugation of other nations in the seizure of their territories, the economic enslavement of conquered nations, depredation of their national wealth, the destruction of democratic liberty and the establishment of a Hitlerite regime everywhere.

Equality Of Nations

"The programme of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is—the abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and the inviolability of their territory, the liberation of enslaved nations and the restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of establishing whatever regime they like, economic assistance to the countries which have suffered and help to be given to them in achieving material welfare, the restoration of democratic liberty and the destruction of the Hitlerite regime.

"The programme of the Italo-German coalition has led to the result that all occupied countries in Europe and the occupied regions of the U.S.S.R. are aflame with hatred for Italo-German tyranny and are doing all the damage they can to the Germans and their allies and waiting for the moment to avenge themselves on their enslavers for the humiliation and violence to which they have been subjected.

Concerted Action Necessary

"One of the most characteristic features of the present moment is that isolation of the Italo-German coalition and exhaustion of its moral and political resources in Europe are gradually increasing it is progressively becoming weaker.

"The moral and political resources of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition are daily increasing and it is gradually winning millions of sympathisers willing to fight side by side with it against Hitler's tyranny.

"If we examine the strength of the two coalitions from the viewpoint of human and material resources, we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that there is indisputable advantage on the side of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

"There is no reason to doubt that the men of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition have the ability and skill to make the right use of these resources. Impending danger dictates imperatively to the members of the coalition the necessity for concerted action.

"I believe our programme is quite sufficient to organise the common struggle against the Hitlerite pyramid and achieve victory. It would be ridiculous to deny the existence of differences in the ideology and structures of the states forming the coalition. Instead of gradual estrangement we observe a steady rapprochement among the members of the coalition and development into a strong fighting alliance.

"The events of the past year provide ample evidence of this. In July, 1941, Britain made an agreement with us for the prosecution of the war in common. Ten months later during M. Molotov's visit to England, Britain signed a treaty of alliance with us for war and mutual assistance. The treaty was for 20 years. This was an historic turn in the relations between ourselves and England.

"In July during M. Molotov's visit to the United States an understanding was reached with that country for mutual assistance in the prosecution of the war against aggression. Another important step was the visit of Mr. Churchill to Moscow in which complete understanding was reached.

Nazi Atrocities

"In an interview with a Turkish General Hitler said: 'We shall destroy Russia and it will never rise again.' That is rather silly. We are not burdened with the problem of destroying Germany because it is no more possible to destroy Germany than Russia. But to destroy the Hitlerite state is possible and necessary (prolonged applause).

"Our first aim is destruction of the Hitlerite state and of the men who inspire it. Our aim is not to destroy all armed force in Germany because this is impossible, but our second aim is to destroy the Hitlerite army and wipe out its leaders. The Hitlerite scoundrels have made it a routine procedure to torture Soviet prisoners, to kill them by the hundreds and to leave them to die of starvation.

"They kill the civilian population of our country, men, women and children, old people our, brothers and sisters. Only subhumans devoid of all sense of honour, debased to level of beasts, are capable of acts which they are perpetrating against defenceless people in the Ukraine, White Russia, the Baltic area, Moldavia, the Crimea and the Caucasus.

"They have built Europe over with gallows. They have introduced a vile system of hostages. They hang innocent relatives because some German bully is prevented from raping a woman or committing robbery. They have transformed Europe into a prison of nations and they call this the new order in Europe. We know the names of those responsible for these outrages, all these jumped up governors-general or near—governors, commandants and subcommandants. Their names are known to tens of thousands of tortured people. Let these executioners know that they will not escape responsibility for their crimes or punishment of victimised nations.

"Our third war aim then, is to destroy this new order in Europe and punish its builders. Comrades, we are waging a great war of liberation, but we are not waging it alone. We are fighting together with our Allies. It is going to bring us victory over the dastard enemies of mankind, over the German and Fascist imperialists." (Wild applause lasting four and a half minutes).

STALIN REVEALS NAZI TIME-TABLE!

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.

When speaking to-night of German military aims in Russia M. Stalin said, "Advance in the direction of the oil regions is not their main but their auxiliary objective. The main object of the German offensive was to outflank Moscow from the east, cut Moscow from the Urals and then strike at Moscow itself. The German advance southwards towards the oil regions is aimed not so much at occupying the oil regions as a diversion of our main forces to the south in order to bare the Moscow front.

Recently our troops took prisoner an officer of the German General Staff who stated that the plan of the German High Command was to be in Borisoglebsk by July 10, in Stalingrad by July 25, Saratov August 10, Kuibyshev August 15, and Baku by September 25. All this confirms our information that the main object of the third German offensive in June consisted in outflanking Moscow from the east and striking a blow at Moscow."—Reuter.

Stalin's Statement Evokes Widespread Sympathy In U. S.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 7.

M. Stalin's calm and dispassionate, but nevertheless pointed references to the absence of a Second Front in Europe—the first time he himself has publicly discussed it—evoked the greatest sympathy but little comment in diplomatic and military circles here.

Speculation on the Second Front has long been discouraged here if only for security reasons as it might possibly give useful hints to the enemy.—Reuter.

8 Million Casualties On Eastern Front So Far

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.

Since the beginning of the war in Russia-Axis casualties total over 8,000,000 officers and men the order says.—Reuter.

GUERILLAS TAKE OVER!

Encircled Nazis Wiped Out, Train Derailed

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.

The Soviet midday communique on Saturday says: "During the night of November 6 our troops fought the enemy in the area of Stalingrad, north-east of Tuapse and south-east of Nalchik. No changes took place on other fronts."

A supplement to the Soviet midday communique says "In the factory area of Stalingrad a unit dislodged the Germans from two strong points and wiped out about a company of the enemy. North-west of Stalingrad eight German block houses were destroyed. One battalion of infantry was wiped out. South-east of Nalchik the enemy supported by tanks attacked and sustained heavy losses. North-east of Tuapse an encircled German group was wiped out. Guerillas in the Ukraine wrecked a military train."—Reuter.

Don't Allow Enemy To Advance A Step Further

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.

M. Stalin in the course of an Order of the Day commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Soviet Socialist Revolution said:

"The enemy has already experienced the strength of the Red Army tradition. He has yet to find out the strength of the Red Army's shattering blows.

It is still possible that the German invaders may launch forth on similar adventures.

But the forces of the enemy are already seriously undermined and are nearing the end of their tether."

Stating that the Hitlerite army is far weaker than in the summer and autumn of 1941 the Order continues, "We can and must clear Soviet soil of the Hitlerite vermin.

For this it is necessary: Firstly to defend our frontline staunchly and with determination, never allowing the enemy to advance any further.

Secondly, to strengthen by every possible means iron discipline, strict order and unity of command in our army.

Thirdly, to fan the flame of the universal guerilla movement in the enemy's rear.

The day is not far distant when the enemy will experience the full weight of the blow by the Red Army. One day we shall have our fun too! Long live the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution."—Reuter.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-morrow being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

Bombay Govt. Forfeits A. I. C. C. Funds

STORY OF OPERATIONS OF 'CONGRESS GOVT.' IN MYSORE VILLAGE

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

The Government of Bombay have forfeited Rs. 11,395-6-0 belonging to the All-India Congress Committee from Messrs. Bacharaj Company Ltd., with whom the money was deposited.

Government's order served on the Company forfeiting the amount says:—"Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908) the All-India Congress Committee has been declared to be an unlawful association in so far as it operates or works in the province of Bombay, and whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the sum of Rs. 11,-395-6-0 which represents the balance of the account of the said association in the firm of Bacharaj Company, Ltd., Bombay, is intended to be used for the purpose of the said association, and whereas in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section (3) of Section 17E of the said Act written notice has been given to the said firm of Bacharaj Co., Ltd., of the intention of the Government of Bombay to forefeit the said sum; now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 17E of the said Act, the Government of Bombay hereby declares the said sum to be forefeited to His Majesty".—A. P.

Bullion Exchange Picketers Convicted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Chandramanibai, Miss Shah, and two boys who were arrested yesterday noon for picketing at the Bullion Exchange, were sentenced to-day by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

The two girls were sentenced to fines of Rs. 30/- each, or 4 weeks S. I.; each. One of the boys was discharged with a warning and the fourth was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60/- or in default 4 weeks' R. I.

PROCESSIONISTS JAILED

Bhogilal Kalidas, a college student and Kantilal Balabhai Desai who were arrested for participating in a procession at Old Hanuman Lane on September 13 were found guilty and fined Rs. 150 each in default, three months' R. I. by Mr. I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

A fine of Rs. 150 in default two months' R. I. was imposed on Kaushikrai Kapilrai, a student who was arrested in Pannal Terrace at Lamington Road on October 2 for taking part in a flag salutation ceremony.

Gopal Damodar, a hotel servant was sentenced to three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in default two months' further R. I. for shouting slogans and asking workers to abstain from work on October 19.

Mr. Sushilabai Bhau Dhumale who was arrested at D'Silva Road Dadar, on October 25, for collecting an assembly with a view of holding a flag salutation ceremony was fined Rs. 200, in default two months' simple imprisonment.

Collective Fine On Surat Village

The Bombay Government has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 1,000 on Tankal Village, in Surat District, and a similar fine of Rs. 500 on Rankuwa village, also in Surat District, for damage done to village officers' property.

In Maharashtra

Jail For Unauthorised 'HariKirtan'

POONA, November 7.

Mr. G. N. Potbhare, Manager of the Shri Vyankatesh Temple at Wadia in Ambegaon Peta, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs. 100, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment more for organising an unauthorised 'Hari Kirtan' at Wada.

Mr. Dattatraya V. Gosavi a Kirtanker from Nigadi in Satara District, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs. 100 for the same offence.

On appeal, the Sessions Judge of Poona released Mr. Potbhare on signing a bond of good behaviour and giving an undertaking not to participate in illegal activities.

The fine of Mr. Gosavi was remitted, but his sentence of imprisonment upheld.—United Press.

News-Agent As Security Prisoner

AHMEDNAGAR, November 7.

Mr. S. V. Satbhai, a news-agent of Sangamner, and Mr. Ramvilas Jaju, a merchant of the same place, were taken into custody as security prisoners.—United Press.

In Mysore

Fine For Defying 'Congress Government'

SAGAR, (Mysore State) Nov. 7.

That the Patel and Shanbhogue (village officers) of Issur village in Shikarpur Taluq were forced by the people of the village to appear before "their amildar" who sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for defying the "Congress Government" of the village was the evidence given by the Patel of Issur village when the case in which about 50 persons were charged before the Special Judge at Sagar with having brutally done to death the Amildar of Shikarpur Taluq and a Sub-Inspector of Police and caused serious injuries to certain others in Issur Village on 28th September last came up for hearing.

The case for the prosecution was during the period between 25th and 27th September last, the accused and villagers of Issur harassed the Patel and Shanbhogue of the village and burnt some of their records and on the arrival of the Amildar of Shikarpur accompanied by an Inspector of Police, a Sub-Inspector and other police officials, to investigate the affair, belaboured them all, killing the Amildar and the Sub-Inspector of Police and causing serious injuries to others.

The Patel also deposed that he was forced to resign his present position as a village officer by the "Amildar" who sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 on refusing to do so.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

Order For Release Of Student Detenus

BANGALORE, November 6.

It is learnt that orders have been issued for the release of 33 student detenus belonging to various educational institutions in Bangalore City, of whom 31 are lodged in Mysore Jail, while the others are detained in the local Central Jail.

According to information reaching Bangalore, 89 student detenus have been ordered to be released from Mysore Jail.—A. P

In Karnatak

Two Primary Schools Set On Fire

BELGAUM, November 7.

Two primary schools at the villages of Holihosur and Alnavar were set on fire.

It is reported that dacoities were committed in six villages of the Chikodi taluka.

A bus was stopped near the Gokak Falls by some unknown persons and a rupee each was collected from the passengers.—United Press.

ATTACK ON POLICE CHOWKI AND DAK BUNGALOW

DHARWAR, November 6.

The Kamankatti Police Chowki in Dharwar was attacked last night and partly burnt down. It is reported that the Dak Bungalow near Garag was also attacked last night.

Three persons have been arrested in connection with the attack on a postal runner near Garag and have been brought here for trial.—A. P.

In Libya

Italians Betrayed By Germans

Musso's Divisions Either Annihilated Or Trapped

CAIRO, November 7.

When men of the R.A.F. reached Daba they found dispersal areas still strewn with enemy dead, mostly Germans. The Daba railway station and buildings which had been completely shattered by bombing and a string of thirteen railway wagons in a siding were completely destroyed. Many trouks had contained ammunition or explosives and bodies were thrown three hundred yards from the wreck. On the landing ground there were some German fighters in sandbag antiblast pans but they were riddled with bomb splinters.

Along the Daba—Fuka Road there were dozens of German and Italian dead, many so mutilated that it was impossible to tell their nationality. Others who travelled in over-packed lorries had been blown two hundred yards from the road.

NOT A ROUT BUT REARGUARD ACTION!

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Cairo wires:—

The full extent of the German betrayal of their Italian Allies is now becoming clear. In addition to the Trento Brescia and Folo Ore divisions which, as earlier stated, had been contained in the south without hope of extricating themselves it is revealed today that two other Italian divisions—Bologna and Trieste—have little chance of escaping the net and many have been captured already. All over the desert disconsolate waiting groups of Italians, many without food and water are being rounded up. Twenty thousand prisoners must be regarded as a very conservative figure

The Axis is fighting a rearguard action on the coastal road with limited forces and it would be wrong to describe their withdrawal as a rout at this stage.

Italian Divisions Trapped

CAIRO: The Italian Bologna Division which was in the south, and the Trieste Division in the north have very small hope of getting way.

Victorious Advance Goes On

Reuter's Military correspondent writes:—

The victorious advance of the Eighth Army goes on. It is known that the British forces are now in positions south of Mersa Matruh. The Cairo communique says. "The remnants of the Panzer Army attempted to hold up the British advance on Fuka escarpment but were driven still further westward." This would indicate that there are elements of Panzers which have got Matruh. The figure of 350 tanks should be well over half of Rommel's complete outfit.

Italians Admit "Heavy Damage"

To-day's Italian communique said that the struggle continued yesterday in the area east of Mersa Matruh in Egypt. British planes last night raided Genoa. Central and eastern parts of the city were particularly hit. Damage in those two parts was heavy.—Reuter

American Aircraft Destroys Enemy Tanker

LONDON:—A communique from the United States Headquarters, Middle East, states: "Heavy bombardment by aircraft of the bomber command of the United States Army in the Middle East destroyed a large tanker and scored several direct hits on a medium-sized merchant vessel in attacks yesterday over enemy supply lines. The tanker was hit by several heavy bombs simultaneously during the afternoon raid on Benghazi harbour".

Axis Vehicles Hit

CAIRO:—Operating for the fifteenth night in succession against the Axis battle area, medium and heavy bombers and naval aircraft last night discovered and attacked enemy's main concentrations of motor transport at Buq Buq.

On the escarpment at Sollum and at the junction of the coast road at Halfaya, direct hits were scored on Axis vehicles and the road itself.

HITLER "KILLS" GEN. THOMA!

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, November 7.

The Berlin correspondent of Zurich's "Basler Nachrichten" says for unknown reasons, Berlin wishes public to disbelieve the British announcement that von Thoma has been taken a prisoner but to believe that he was killed, in action. Relatives of Thoma have been informed accordingly. It seems likely that Hitler is annoyed with the British announcement that Thoma dined with Montgomery.

Captured German General's Interesting Talks With Montgomery

CAIRO, Nov. 6.

On the afternoon of the 4th, a German tank reconnoitring the British Front was engaged by our forces and caught fire and out jumped a senior officer on whom British patrol pounced a rich prize indeed, General Ritter Von Thoma commander of the Afrika Corps.

Brought to General Montgomery's Headquarters immediately after dinner an exceptional conversation took place and the opposing Generals were able to discuss the battle still proceeding.

On an oil cloth table, General Montgomery showed the captive the present situation and General Von Thoma said: "Very critical for us."

General Von Thoma commanded German tanks in the Spanish war and afterwards he and General Montgomery faced each other at Louvain and Dunkirk. After the evacuation of the latter General Von Thoma found, among papers abandoned by the British intelligence, a report on himself.

Was it accurate? asked General Montgomery.

"Very" said General Von Thoma, "We had appreciation of you and were told to expect something new in tactics from you; I am afraid that was also accurate."

GENOA BOMBED

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Large fires were left burning after the R.A.F. raid on Genoa, says an Air Ministry communique. The text of the communique reads "Last night our heavy bombers attacked Genoa, on the way out and home, conditions were difficult but over the target, the weather was good and the attack was concentrated and effective. Large fires were left burning. Two aircraft missing."—Reuter.

Japs Repulsed: U. S. Force Advance

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

United States forces advanced eastwards on Guadalcanar. A Japanese attack on the west flank was repulsed.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Aswin Vad 30, 1998
Muslim : Savval 28, 1361
Parsi : Khordad 5, 1312
Sunrise : 7-44 a.m. Sunset : 7-1 p.m.
Hightide : 11-16, — Lowtide 5-18, 17-28

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

KRISHNA—"Meenakshi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 2 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Bhakta Damaji" 1, 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Pardon My Sarong" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 12-30
METRO—"The Courtship of Andy Hardy" 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Kabir" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 12-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Call Out the Marines" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Ankh-Michowli" 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Ball of Fire" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Rai Saheb" 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 1 p.m.
PALACE—"How Green Was My Valley" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Musafir" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Muqabla" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 1-30
EDWARD—"Badal" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Mamaji" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Ek-Raat" 1, 4, 7 and 10
OPERA HOUSE : "Chandni" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 1-30
STRAND—"The Man who came to Dinner" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Vasant Sena" 12 noon 3-15, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Vasant Sena" 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Station Master" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Dnyaneshwar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day and to-morrow 2 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE : At Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, there will be divine service, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

A. A. FIRING PRACTICE : Anti-Aircraft firing practice will take place in Bombay every day between November 9 and November 21, except on November 15.

UPANISHAD : Pt. Nagardasji will deliver a public lecture on "Upanishad-ki-Katha" in Arya Samaj Mandir Matunga, (G.I.P.), to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

HINDU BEGGARS AND DESTITUTES RELIEF ASSOCIATION : The opening ceremony of the above Institution will take place at 11-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Under the auspices of this centre Dr. K. Ramakrishna Rao, will speak on "Parables of Bhagvan Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa" to-day (Sunday), from 5 to 7 p.m

MUSIC AT SIR P. M. GARDENS : A concert of Indian Music organised by Bombay Municipality will be given at Sir P. M. Gardens to-day (Sunday), from 5-15 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) by Khan Saheb Ebrahim (Tan Tulwar).

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA : The annual general meeting of the members of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Hari Niwas Plot No. 147 A, Hindu Colony, Dadar, to adopt the annual report, to elect members of the Managing Committee etc.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION : A gathering will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road, to enable members of the community to exchange Divali greetings.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY : The annual Divali gathering of the Society's Centre at Matarpakadi will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Sports will be at 4 p.m. Members will meet at 3-45 p.m. at Mazgaon tram terminus.

DIWALI SAMMELAN : Under the auspices of this Society, Diwali Sammelan will be held to-day (Sunday), between 6 and 8 p.m. on the Badminton Court when Mr. Ganesh Anant Desai, President-elect of the Society will be given a reception.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Intersection of Cycles" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

DAYANAND ANNIVERSARY : A public meeting to celebrate Death Anniversary of Maharshi Dayanand, will be held at Arya Samaj Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T) when many Pandits and leaders will deliver a public lecture on Life of Maharshi Dayanand.

AT VILE PARLE : Under the auspices of the Upnagar Arya Samaj, Vile Parle, the anniversary of Swami Dayanand Saraswati will be celebrated in the Arya Samaj Mandir Mahant Road, Vile Parle to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INDIAN INSTITUTE, DADAR : The Diwali treat of the Institute will come off to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. K. C. Bakhle Deputy General Manager G.I.P. Rly. will preside on the occasion and Mrs. Bakhle will distribute the prizes.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ : Under auspices of F. A. Samaj, Dayanand Nirvanotsava and Deepavali will be conducted under presidentship of Dr. V. M. Kaikini, when Pandits Harindraji, and Yajnadatji will deliver lectures on the subjects to-day (Sunday), at the Samaj Mandir at 10 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ GOPI TALAO, MAHIM : Under the auspices of Arya Samaj Gopitalao 'Rishi Nirvan' day will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. when Pandit Mahendrachandra, Pandit Shree Ramji, Dr. K. B Patel and others will speak on the life and mission of "Rishi Dayanand Saraswati". Mr. S. B. Fadia will preside.

Progressive Writers' Association

A meeting of the Progressive Writers' Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at the Silverfish Club, New Book Co., Hornby Road. There will be a discussion on the proceedings of the Marathi Literary Conference.

'Journalist' To Resume Publication

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

The "Journalist," a monthly of Bombay, will resume publication. The next issue will appear by the middle of this month.—United Press.

ALLEGED MURDER

The Coroner's Jury in the course of their verdict on the dead body of a furnace man Dhanu Manu recovered from a manhole in the neighbourhood of Mazagoen recommended that the suspect one Hadis, furnace man in Devi Dayal and Son, be committed for trial for murder in the High Court.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION : The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, informs that transmission time for Agra, New Delhi, and areas served by these offices is now normal.

LOUTOLENSES' SOCIAL : The 17th annual Thanksgiving Service of the "Loutolenses' League", in honour of their patron "Salvador do Mundo", will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.), and therefore there will be a social gathering at the I.L.I. Hall Dabul.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION : Friends of the Soviet Union beg apology of the Public for having postponed their entertainment programme fixed at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to be held at Kamgar Maidan to a future date which will be announced later on. The Exhibition will be kept open as usual on Sunday and Monday, at Brahman Sabha Hall, Near Prarthana Samaj.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT : The Second Variety Entertainment will be staged by the "Friends Dramatic Club" in aid of Thomas Baptista High School at its Hall, at Papdy, Bassein to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. Jos Alex Dias, Solicitor, will preside.

A CHARITY CONCERT : The 7th annual social gathering of the Mahib Kale Mandir, will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, at 3 p.m. when Mr. Keshavrao More will exhibit a variety of dances with the help of Miss Lakhi Devi, Prema Kamerkar and Vinodini Bhatkar in-aid-of Mahile Kale Mandir.

GIFT OF SODIUM CHLORIDE

Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., Ltd., Calcutta, have presented three million tablets of Sodium Chloride as a gift to the Government of India. Two million tablets have been earmarked for the use of the Army and the balance for the Royal Air Force.

SHIRINBAI DISPENSARY

Bai Shirinbai Charitable Dispensary, Shahi Baug, Ahmedabad, maintained by Khan Bahadur Nowroji N. Vakil was taken advantage of during October, by 480 new and 1,094 old, in all 1,574 patients. 7 minor operations were performed during the month. Average daily attendance of patients was 51.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING : Under the joint auspices of Youngmen's Muslim Association and Anjuman-e-Khuddamul Quaran, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 12 at Habib Building, Dongri Tram Station. The programme is as under :—

(1) Regarding the action taken by Sind Government in stopping the teaching of history of India by Father J. H. Genes and Britain and her neighbours which contain prejudicial articles against Islam and its founder; (2) To protest against the subversive activities of Christian missionaries of St. Sophia College. Mowlana Abdul Rauf Khan will preside.

B.E.S.T. SCHEDULED STAFF UNION : From the General Secretary, B.E.S.T. Scheduled Staff Union :—

A Union of the Scheduled staff of the B.E.S.T. Company, Ltd., was formed on Thursday last at a meeting of the scheduled employees. Mr. S. C. Joshi was in the chair.

The meeting passed a resolution requesting the Company to accord official recognition to the Union. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year : Mr. S. C. Joshi (President); Mr. J. K. Shroff and Miss H. B. Morris (Vice-Presidents); Mr. Dinkar Desai (General Secretary); Mr. N. V. Phadke (Jt. General Secretary); Mr. F. P. Fernandes (Assistant Secretary); and Mr. M. Parekh (Treasurer).

DR. V. D. SATHAYE'S CANDIDATURE FOR UNIVERSITY ELECTION

Dr. Vaman D. Sathaye, Managing Editor, "Indian Journal of Ophthalmology" Member, Bombay Medical Council, Member Governing Body, State Medical Faculty, Bombay, is contesting the ensuing election for one seat on the Bombay University Senate, on behalf of the registered graduates' constituency, which will take place in November-December. Dr. Sathaye has been taking an active part in public and educational activities for the last several years.

He has been a member of the Bombay Medical Council and was re-elected on that body in the recent election (September 1942) with a huge majority.

PLEA FOR INDIGENOUS MEDICINES : Presiding over the anniversary celebration of the Maharashtra Ayurvedic College and Dhanvantari Hospital at Girgaum on Friday evening, Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka made a strong plea for giving due recognition to Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine in India. "In a poor and vast country like ours" said the speaker, "if medical relief must reach every village and corner where it is badly needed only cheap and indigenous system like Ayurvedic can achieve that object. Whatever be the merits of the allopathic system, it is still very costly, and therefore beyond the reach of the poor and needy." Seth Loyalka criticised the Congress ministry for not providing adequate training and research facilities to Ayurved students. He then advised the Vaidyas to co-operate with their brethren in the same profession and have mutual consultations whenever any difficulties arose about diagnosis of any disease or a particular line of treatment.

Bombay To Pay More For Milk!

The public will be facing shortly a grave situation in the matter of its milk supply, owing to the resolution of the Milk Merchants' Association to increase the price of milk by 50 per cent. The present price of milk prevailing in the city is about Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per maund. The Milk Merchants' Association has resolved to raise it to Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 per maund, after the Diwali holidays.

This rise in the price of milk will affect the public considerably, as, in the first place, the hotel-keepers are likely to raise the price of a cup of tea, perhaps by 50 per cent. As 90 per cent. of the public depend, for their tea throughout the day, on the city hotels they will have to find ways and means to meet the increased rate before they could satisfy their "inner-man" for morning and afternoon tea.

But this is not all. The sick, the invalid and infants who have to take milk diet will be considerably affected unless some arrangement is made by the Government to control the milk supply too. This rise of fifty per cent. is not final, but only a temporary measure as the Milk Merchants' Association has decided to charge the enhanced price for only four months which is considered "dull season" owing to the cold weather. They threaten to increase still more the price in the hot season.

The action of Milk Merchants' Association is resented by the Hotel-Keepers' Association who has asked its members not to pay at the enhanced rates. On the other hand the Milk Merchants' Association has asked its members to remain firm and not to compete in rate and not to give at a rate less than that resolved on by the Association. The effect of this rise in the price of milk will be felt soon in the city.

Dearness Allowance For Surgical Workers

The dispute between the management and the workers of the Bombay Surgical Works over the question of dearness allowance and bonus came to an end when the Asst. Commissioner of Labour gave the following award.

All employees recruited prior to 1st of January 1941 will be paid dearness allowance at the rate of two-thirds of the amount due according to the sliding scale adopted by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, which is operative in any month during the period of the war.

Those recruited on or after the 1st of January 1941 will be paid on the basis of the sliding scale adopted by the Millowners' Association which is operative in any month during the period of the War.

Dearness allowance at the rates provided for in the first clause of this settlement will be paid with effect from 1st September 1942.

Messrs. S. S. Mirajkar, as president of the Surgical Workers' Union and Advocates K. T. Sule and T. Godiwala as counsels appeared for the workers.

RANGOON JUDGE FOR BOMBAY HIGH COURT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The Governor-General, says a communique, has been pleased to appoint the honourable Mr. Justice J. B. Blagden, a Puisne Judge of the Rangoon High Court, to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court until further orders, in the vacancy due to the retirement of the honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell, Kt.

INDIAN COMMUNISTS GREET SOVIET

BOMBAY, November 6.

"National freedom demands that we join the battle for world liberation; that we resist the Japanese invader as heroically as the Chinese, as doggedly as the Russians," states the manifesto of the Communist Party of India greeting the people of Soviet Russia on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Russian revolution.—A. P.

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WILL LIBYA LEAD TO SECOND FRONT?

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

NOVEMBER, 6.

For once, after a long long time, the British Army's exploits hold the pride of place on the front page of the world press.

The very success of Stalingrad's grim defenders was beginning to surfeit and fall on us. For three months now the fighting before and around the outskirts of Stalingrad has provided the morning's biggest headline and the evening's biggest question mark. How long more can the gallant Red Army stand the concentrated and furious onslaughts of the Wehrmacht?—we asked sometimes in suspense, sometimes in agony, but always in admiration.

We are still asking that question, two and a half months after the 1,000-bomber raid set three-quarters of the city on fire —the fires which are burning still—and 35 days after the Fuehrer publicly vowed that Stalingrad would be taken. The most glorious chapter in the history of human consciousness is yet being written in the blood of Russian martyrs. Stalingrad still stands gaunt, grim and defiant.

But that ceased to be news long ago. Our attention was attracted rather by the ding-dong struggle that has been going on in the Solomons ever since the Americans opened their offensive in the first week of August. The Japs are making a determined attempt to recapture Guadalcanar, though they have been foiled again and again. In New Guinea, too, things were shaping badly for the enemy. The reoccupation of Kokoda by the Allied troops though by no means decisive marks a distinct gain for General MacArthur. The threat to Australia has thereby abated though it is not yet removed altogether.

Ominous Silence

Only on the fronts held by the British had settled an ominous silence if not all quiet for many long months now. The monsoon clouds lifted from the Indo-Burma frontier over a month ago. It was widely believed that the end of the rainy season would see the resumption of the fighting which ceased last May with the retreat of the Allied forces into India. Burma is as vital for the Japs as it is for the Allies. It was expected that the former would best defend it by adopting a strategy of attack, while for the latter an offensive is almost a 'reductio ad absurdum' of the situation.

General Wavell's speech to the Foreign Press at Delhi at the end of September engendered some hope that an Allied attack if not imminent, could not be long delayed. That hope remains unfulfilled yet, the best that the British have done so far being frequent bombing attacks upon certain fixed points in Burma and occasional patrols and raids through the No Man's Land between the two armies. The Japanese return blows in air have been belated and far between but cleverly aimed, one at least having proved an ugly surprise to the American Air Force The quiescence otherwise displayed by the Japs is proving rather an enigma. Many critical observers of the situation, however, remain convinced that the first decisive move will come from the wrong side and that, too, not at a distant date.

Strange Inactivity

There was an air of all quiet in the Middle East as well. If anything this was more unaccountable than the lack of activity on the Assam border. For the supersession of General Auchinleck—why has he been quartered in Delhi for a month now? —by General Alexander was expressly meant to ginger up things on the El Alamein front. Mr. Churchill had given a categorical assurance that "We will defend the Nile Valley as we have defended the soil of Britain." And yet the Afrika Korps was allowed to remain dangerously near Cairo and Alexandria.

It was known, again, that bigger and yet bigger reinforcements were being rushed to Egypt, not only from Britain but from America, too. The United States had its own independent army headquarters in the Middle East and its air arm has been giving extensive support to the R.A.F. The Navy, also has been very active in the Mediterranean for the last few months and has taken a heavy toll of Axis convoys to Libya

On the other hand Rommel has been rather in a bad way. Though he was strongly entrenched on the narrow strategic sector between the sea and the Quattara Depression well within the frontier of Egypt, his position was becoming progressively more uncomfortable owing to lack of the requisite supplies. Russia had cast its dark shadows over Libya. Russia holds priority No. I in Berlin. And into the insatiable maw of the 2,000-mile front from Leningrad to the Caucasus goes every plane and tank, gun and shell that can be produced in Germany or the occupied countries of Europe.

Rommel's Handicaps

The Afrika Korps has been feeling the pinch for some time now. Even of the supplies that could be spared and dispatched, an appreciable percentage saw only the bottom of the blue Mediterranean. It is revealed, for example, that during the last six weeks not a single enemy tanker got through to Libya. But the most pressing shortcoming was in the air. The Luftwaffe was outnumbered and it had to concede the mastery of the skies to the Allied Air Force. During his recent visit to Berlin, Rommel is understood to have personally urged upon the Fuehrer the necessity of increased and expeditious supplies to Libya. But Hitler was himself helpless in the vice-like grip of Russia. He had to go on feeding the Frankenstein there. After all the Egyptian theatre was secondary.

Knowing all this and knowing for certain, too, that there was no prospect whatever of a second front being opened in Europe, we wondered why at least the El Alamein line was not becoming properly alive. Were the Allies going to throw away the golden opportunity of booting the Axis out of Africa, while the Wehrmacht was locked in a mortal combat with the defenders of Stalingrad? Soon the winter will descend upon Russia and release the German forces for campaigning elsewhere. What was General Alexander waiting for?

No Blitzkrieg Now

The zero hour which came on the night of October 23 with the biggest artillery barrage ever put up in the Western Desert did not come a minute too early. The Middle East Command had evidently decided to go all out. It made no bones about its intentions but profiting by the bitter experience of the past, its press releases were couched in cautious terms. "Wait and watch" was the word. We did. Hopes had proved dupes once too often in Libya. We did not want General Alexander to march to Benghazi—only for a return trip as both his predecessors had done!

General Wavell in 1940 and General Auchinleck in 1941 adopted Blitzkrieg tactics—tactics which proved a flash in the pan. General Alexander in 1942 was faced with a different proposition altogether. Not for him the glory of a joy-ride across the Western Desert. He had to fight every inch of the way, batter down the fortifications in depth of a limited front prepared with elaborate care over a long period of time, clear the mine-fields, destroy the Panzers and, above all, to avoid the tanktraps, which cost General Ritchie so dear last July. It was a Herculean task, even though the Afrika Korps was in a run down condition. After all Rommel was a wily, a deadly customer.

Paradoxically enough the very fact that advance in the initial stages was so slow and so limited proved a reassuring factor. It indicated that Montgomery went about the business in a methodical and thorough manner and that what he would gain he could hold for good It was tough going. One false or rash step would have spelt disaster as it did four months ago. Not the area occupied but the enemy armour destroyed was what mattered most. No wonder then that news was scant for the first few days.

"Complete And Absolute Victory"

The big moment arrived in the morning of Thursday when General Montgomery declared to a specially invited group of war correspondents that "We have won a complete and absolute victory after 12 days of bitter fighting." The measure of the victory is not the ground won—it is not much—but the Panzers destroyed and the prisoners captured. Over 266 tanks and 270 guns which means nearly half of Axis strength—and (more important still) 300 aircraft were destroyed by yesterday. Indescribable havoc has been caused among the retreating troops and three Italian divisions are reported to be stranded without transport.

All this is extremely heartening. "The complete and absolute victory" is, of course, only the first instalment of the success due and deserved by Alexander. The absolute supremacy in skies which the Allies hold now and the fact that they have cleared through the main enemy defence lines shows that they are now well set to exploit the situation. One must of course guard against wishful thinking and always beware of Rommel: He has the knack of turning the tables at the eleventh hour. He has done it twice and will try his best to do it once again. The Nazis are already rushing troops through Greece to his help.

An objective study of the situation, however, gives one a feeling of just optimism. Wavell's victory was of the nature of a fluke, while Auchinleck's was a forced one. Both of them had exhausted their resources by the time they reached Benghazi. Their lines of supply were extremely lengthened, nor was there much to draw upon at the base. General Alexander is far better placed than his predecessors in each and every way. His air force is supreme; his armour is intact; his forces are fresh and seasoned while there is abundance of "materiel" piled up in Egypt.

After Libya, What?

The sign is set for Tobruk, for Benghazi—even for Tripoli, though it may take considerable time and effort yet. It will be a first-class catastrophe if Rommel be allowed to roll back the Allies again. That can be finally prevented only if Alexander marches right to Tripoli as speedily as possible. This must not be the sole aim, however, of the Allies. The end of the war in Africa must mark the opening of the second front in southern Europe, as Mr. Wendell Willkie has already suggested.

That way alone can the victory of Libya be made to provide a rich dividend. That way alone can Libya take its proper place in the global strategy of the war. On no account must Hitler be allowed to hibernate and husband his resources during the winter.

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OM PARKASH, Secretary.

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DIRECTION: P. C. BARUA

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Kanan, Jamuna, Barua

Music: Kamal Das Gupta

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JAGIRDAR, SHAHU MODAK

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Starring:

HANSA, CHHAYA DEVI, JAIRAJ, JAGDISH, K. C. DEY.

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RANJIT'S Musical Masterpiece

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NEW HUNS' Memorable Human Drama

BHAKTA

DAMAJI

Producer: BABURAO PENDHARKAR

Daily 4 Shows THROUGHOUT THIS WEEK At

SWASTIK (PATHE)

1, 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Late Dr. Hormusji P. Dadyburjor.

IN MEMORIAM

Life-Sketch Of Late Dr. H. P. Dadyburjor

(From A Correspondent).

Dr. Hormusji Pestonji Dadyburjor who died lately was born on 18th October, 1864.

After obtaining his degree of L.M. & S. the late Dr. Dadyburjor served for three years in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company as a Surgeon on board their ships on its voyages from Bombay to Jeddah and back through the Red Sea. Captains of ships of this Company had a great regard for his sober habits and for his tactful method in handling his patients on sea voyages. In or about 1892 he joined the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company as a doctor on board its ships.

So great was the regard in which he was held by the various Captains of his ships that they attributed very few deaths amongst the passengers during the voyages to his exceptionally great ability and care bestowed on them by the deceased.

As fate would have it, it was in these circumstances that the deceased came in contact with his great life friend Mahatma Gandhi.

He once happened to give timely help to Mahatma Gandhi, to enable him to seek a place of safety when he was attacked by a furious mob of Whites, at Port Natal. He was sent away to the house of late Mr. Rustomji Jivanji. Thus Mr. Dadyburjor and Mr. Rustomji were instrumental in saving Mahatmaji's life by freeing him from the clutches of a mob bent on mischief. This fact is disclosed by Mahatmaji in his autobiography.

In December 1896 the deceased was employed as a doctor on board very steamship "Courland" by which Mahatma Gandhi was sailing from Bombay to South Africa with his wife and children. This ship had then been purchased by the then well-known South African firm of Messrs. Dada Abdulla & Co., whose senior partner was the great friend and patron of Mahatma Gandhi.

On 1st March, 1897, the deceased was appointed by the Plague Committee in Bombay as one of the Sub-Divisional, Medical Officers, and on the transfer of the Plague administration to the Municipality of 1st September, 1902, the deceased was appointed as District Registrar in the Municipal Health Department, under the Reorganisation Scheme. His services were well appreciated by the Plague Committee.

On 1st July, 1901, the deceased was directed by the Municipal Commissioner to take charge of the Marathi Hospital from the House Surgeon in charge in addition to his other duties. On 27th March 1903, the deceased was appointed a District Registrar by the Municipal Commissioner and thereafter till his retirement in or about 1920, he served the Bombay Municipality as one of its Deputy Health Officers.

The deceased had a large circle of friends and acquaintance of all communities both in India and in Europe with whom he kept up regular correspondence till the last days of his life and whose friendship he greatly valued. He leaves behind him three sons. Rustomji, Burjorji and Nusserwanji amongst whom the first-named is practising as a solicitor of the Bombay High Court.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR RELIEF

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

An appeal for funds for the relief of the people affected by the cyclone which recently passed over certain parts of Bengal has been issued over the signatures of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji Mr. S. N. Banerji and Mr. N. C. Chatterji on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.

The Committee appeals for donations. Anything sent by anybody according to his or her means to the Treasurer of the Committee or some other person authorised for the purpose will be greatly received."—A.P.

Will C. R. See Gandhiji?

Speculation About Delhi Mission

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar's forthcoming meeting with Mr. Jinnah on Monday has aroused speculation whether the South Indian leader comes with any new proposals undeterred by Mr. Jinnah's disapproval of "kite-flying". It is pointed out, however, that the meeting could not have been better timed from Mr. Rajagopalachariar's standpoint because among members who will attend the meetings of the Muslim League Working Committee and Council, beginning on Sunday, are a section known to be strongly in favour of an approach to the Congress for a settlement. He can count on the support of this section whose spokesmen have tabled a resolution for discussion in the League Council making an offer to the Congress to formulate and back a joint Congress-League demand for transfer of power on certain conditions.

It is assumed that if his talks with Mr. Jinnah lead to concrete results, Mr. Rajagopalachariar's next step will be to seek permission to see Mahatma Gandhi. It is well known here in this connection that Indian members of the Executive Council have taken the firm stand that their voice should be as decisive in authorising the start of any negotiations with the imprisoned Congress leaders as their responsibility was great in agreeing to their arrest and detention. It is stated that Mr. Rajagopalachariar's task will be eased if he could carry with him these Indian members of the Executive Council.

Some speculation is current on the point whether Mr. Rajagopalachariar will pursue his proposal to visit England. This proposal, it is recalled, was made by him in order to get an opportunity to dispel misconceptions and convince and convert authorities in England. It is, therefore, independent of the results of his Delhi mission. The enthusiastic welcome promised him by certain commentators in England has been noted and no difficulty is expected as regards the provision of a passport and passage.—A. P.

"BEAVER" REWARDS HIS EDITORS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, November 7.

Lord Beaverbrook gave a private dinner to ten oldest members of the staff of his group of newspapers and presented each with a gift of 2,500 ordinary "Daily Express" shares for their long services and for helping him in building up the business. Those benefitted include editors of "Daily Express", "Sunday Express" and cartoonist Strube.

BIJAPUR IN GRIP OF FAMINE

Granary Of Deccan Lying Fallow

HUBLI, Nov. 6.

The District of Bijapur covering an area of 5,000 square miles is in the grip of famine, owing to failure of the last September rains, scarcity conditions prevail, and even if one travels miles, he can scarcely find a green spot.

The Collector of Bijapur is actively moving in the matter of finding relief, and attempts are being made to import corn from the Nizam's Dominions.

The Drona Valley, known as the granary of the Deccan and capable of producing enough to feed the entire District, is lying fallow. It is reported that migration to neighbouring Districts has begun.—A. P.

Bengal M. L. A. Joins League Party

RUNGPUR, Nov. 5.

In deference to the wishes of the constituency Mr. K. B. Shah Abdul Rauf, M. L. A., has resigned from the Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly and formally joined the Muslim League Parliamentary Party.—**Orient Press.**

Out To Test Sincerity Of British Govt.

Rajaji In Defence Of His Proposals

MADRAS, November 6.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in an exclusive statement to the 'Orient Press' states:—"Several friends have raised doubts and difficulties over my proposals. The anomalous character of the provisional and composite Government whose tenure is only for the period of war, may be admitted without question. But whatever anomalies there are it is absolutely necessary to have a Government of our own and the best we can do is to evolve a form least open to objection.

"The Provisional Government I propose is not to be at the mercy of mere majority in the legislature; if the Muslim and non-Muslim sections in the House severally and jointly are dissatisfied with the Government they may of course turn it out but this contingency is so unlikely that it will not seriously imperil the stability of war time Government.

"The legislature will add strength and substance to the National Government as all war time parliaments should do and not serve merely to bring about the admittedly anomalous character of the arrangement. This strength of Government is inherent in the fact of its being a Cabinet of national leaders, and I am sure that actual experiences will belie apprehensions based on mere constitutional theory.

AFFORDS A BASIS FOR ACTION

"The Defence of India can't be placed on a sound basis without such arrangement. Only my scheme will give what the Muslim League has stood for. Mr. Khaliquzzaman's inference that I have resiled from my previous position on this issue is incorrect. I have always held and I hold now that Congress should concede the principle in unambiguous terms, but at the present time Congress is in prison and it serves no useful purpose to reaffirm this position of mine. If I would concede self-determination here and now. The only question now is should we allow the present condition to continue until the assent of the Congress is obtained. I claim for my proposal that it affords a basis for action in difficult conditions created by the arrest of Congress leaders. It will put the sincerity of the British Government to proof and enable them to part with responsibility and power. Unless this transfer is effected mere reiteration of issues by the Muslim League cannot bring about the achievement of its just aspirations but only helps perpetuate the 'status quo' of British authority leaving the defence of the country in an unsatisfactory condition. It does not further the emancipation of India or any part thereof or abate the miseries of the people. I ask practical-minded men to see if my proposals can secure what India so urgently requires and also to provide for what the League stands for. I submit it can do both. If we reach the end of war without our own Government of some kind it will be hard for us to find an honourable place for India in the counsels of the World."—Orient Press.

POLITICAL MOVES IN PUNJAB

Two Theories About Sikandar's Formula

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, November 7.

Sir Sikandar's sudden decision yesterday to extend the Assembly Session till Tuesday next without substantial agenda is being interpreted in political circles as a move to enable members to stay for a discussion of the Premier's formula for communal settlement.

Political observers think that if Hindu and Sikh members accept his formula Sir Sikandar will not hesitate to throw Jinnah overboard and to tell him not to worry about Punjab as he will have decided the communal constitutional problem in the light of the right of self-determination of various communities.

The second theory prevails that the Premier's formula is in the nature of a feeler thrown at the behest of Jinnah to gauge response among Hindus and Sikhs.

Extremist Leaguers are of opinion that the Premier's formula is a sinister move to stab the League and its President Jinnah in the back.

Generally, however, optimism prevails in political circles regarding the Premier's formula.

"C. R." FOR DELHI

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari left Madras this morning for Delhi by grand trunk express.—A. P.

Allah Baksh To Meet Huq

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

Mr. Allah Baksh, former Premier of Sind, is staying here for a week during which he presides over the meeting of the Azad Muslim Board to be held on November 9.

He will meet the Bengal Premier Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and has already met Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.—United Press.

FLAW IN BARTLETT'S SCHEME

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The "New Statesman and Nation" commenting on Mr. Vernon Bartlett's proposals for Indian settlement says that most of the suggestions may be good, but the plan seems weak in the one thing that matters. It does Indianise the Viceroy's Council, but falls short of making it a 'de facto' National Government. It leaves the Viceroy still acting Premier.

It seems to us essential firstly that an Indian as the Premier should be charged with the formation of what will be a coalition ministry, and secondly it should be subject to a rule of collective responsibility.—Reuter.

BOMB FOUND NEAR COTTON EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An unexploaded crude bomb was found lying near the Cotton Exchange building at Kalbadevi this afternoon. The police took it in possession.

As a result of acid throwing in a letter-box near the Girgaum Post Office at Vithalbhai Patel Road this morning, some letters were damaged.

BOMB EXPLOSION AND LOOTING

SURAT, Nov. 6.

A bomb exploded yesterday in a village in the Bardoli Taluka. No one was injured but it is stated that the tinned roof of a building nearby was riddled with holes.

Some cases of looting and incendiarism have been reported from the Jalalpore Taluka. Four post offices are stated to have been looted and some letters burnt.—A. P.

EXPLOSIONS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, November 6.

A bomb was thrown at the Ellis Bridge Police Chowki tonight but it did not explode. Two explosions took place near two other police Chowkies.

Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

CHINESE MAKING HEADWAY

Continue To Attack Japs At Shenkang

CHUNGKING, Nov. 7.

The Chinese are making headway in their attack against the Japanese positions at Shenkang in Kwangtung province in south China.

The Chinese "communique" on Friday night stated, "In Kwangtung Chinese forces on October 23 continued to attack the enemy at Shenkang with considerable success".—Reuter.

JAPS SHELL CHINESE POSITIONS

CHUNGKING. — The Chinese 'communique' on Wednesday night said: "At Paotou (Western Suiyan Province), Japanese artillery shelled Chinese positions on the south bank of the Yellow River. Attempts by infantry to cross the river were repulsed by the Chinese."—Reuter.

ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACK RANGOON

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The 10th U. S. Air Force bombers successfully attacked the Kemmendine Docks and shipping at Rangoon on November 6, says communique issued from Headquarters, United States Forces C. B. I. The enemy apparently was taken completely by surprise. His anti-aircraft fire was weak, and no interception was noted. All of our aircraft returned to their bases without damage.—A. P.

Lift-Tariff-Walls Bill In U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Senator W. F. George, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, yesterday introduced a bill to give President Roosevelt authority to set aside tariff and customs barriers to permit free flow of materials and personnel among the United Nations.—Reuter.

Majesty's Gift For Indian Prisoners Of War

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Their Majesties' the King and Queen have given £ 100 to be spent on a Christmas present of books to Indian prisoners of war in Europe. These have already been despatched through the Indian comforts fund in London. This forms part of a gift of £ 500 for British prisoners.—A. P.

VILLAGERS ATTACK POLICE

HUBLI, Nov. 7.

One villager was killed and six others were wounded as the result of police firing in the Khautkot village, Athami taluqa (Belgaum district), in the early hours of the morning of November 5.

It is stated that the police headed by an officer went to the village on suspicion that some persons were hiding there, when villagers attacked the officer injuring him seriously. Thereupon, the police opened fire with the above result. The injured officer was removed to the Belgaum Hospital.

Firing was resorted to in another village in the same taluqa resulting in two persons being wounded.—United Press.

BELIEVE IT

God created the man with many difficulties to undergo, some of which can be treated by the medicines and the others remain to be healed by Rishi, Munies (great and pure souls) and prayer worships, so you must not miss to see the Great Yogi RISHI. Life Reading Charges moderate.

K. R. AMRIT BAWA,
Room No.2,
1st Floor, Govind Nivas,
Lohar Chawl Bombay 2,
Time 9 to 12—2 to 7 p.m.

Mr. Paresh Banerji in 'Das Baje' coming to Central next Saturday.

"Ten-O'Clock" Premiere On Saturday Next

Famous Pictures have now announced the premiere date of Prabhat's "Ten-O'Clock". The picture will be released at Central on Saturday next 14th. November.

While there will naturally be wide-spread disappointment that Diwali will pass without a Prabhat Picture the announcement of a definite date will be welcomed.

It has always been Prabhat's policy to encourage new talent by giving it scope and responsibility. And it is a Prabhat tradition that, in producing a picture, there is no ranking of seniority among those engaged in the task.

For the direction of "Ten-O'Clock" the youthful Raja Nene was given a chance—an opportunity that veterans in the profession would have been only too happy to take. And a veteran director, a Prabhat boss at that, has worked under Raja Nene in his team. It is Mr. Fatehlal, Art Director of "Ten-O'Clock."

That is the spirit at Prabhat Nagar; the key to the studio's continued success.

The choice of cast for "Ten-O'Clock" is also typical of Prabhat. A studio that could command the most-publicised stars, has deliberately chosen lesser lights and of course the picture itself will add to their lustre. Ten-O'Clock" stars Urmila and Poresh Banerjee in the Hindustani version; and Ratnamala and Kulkarni in the Marathi version; with Vasant Thengdi, Manajirao and Baby Shakuntala in both.

Both versions of "Ten-O'Clock" will be released simultaneously.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GANPATRAO BEHERE

(By YESWANT T. PARVATE.)

On Thursday last Shri Gokalnath Maharaj of Madhao Baug arranged a special concert of Mr. Ganpatrao Behere, who has now retired from Bombay but was on a short visit here.

Mr. Behere began with 'Bhoop' and developed its tarance also. Next when he took up 'Bihag' for interpretation, the select gathering present at the concert were inevitably reminded of Mr. Behere's being a disciple of the late Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan.

After Darbari Kanada Gokalnath Maharaj requested Mr. Behere to sing Malkansa which he did with exquisite beauty. It was a very rare opportunity for those, who were there to hear such a fine singer.

Sir Syed Ahmed Film

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Not being a cinema fan, I rarely go to a picture, but Sir Syed being shown as a feature found me all exceptant at the Swastik the other day Mr. Khwaja Ahmed Abbas has, indeed, done a service to the country by having written and got the feature screened. As an old Alig I was thrilled to the core, but I am sure it must have thrilled the others, too, to have seen the selfless love and devotion of that great son of India in the cause of his country and community, and the great seat of culture and learning that has sprung up from the tiny seed sown by him. Who would not be thrilled by the sight of the famous 'Khelandrays' (Students) of the Muslim University at work and at play. But I wish Sir Syed's description of the Hindus and the Muslim being the two eyes of India should have been made more distinctive and prominent in the feature, in order to bring home to those who are bent upon separating the one from the other, the sacrilegiousness of the attempt.

I would suggest to Khwaja Saheb to follow this up by a feature as to what Sir Syed would have done if he was alive today. Do it brother, it is worth it.—Yours, etc.

NAWABZADA MURTAZA ALI KHAN.
Mahim.

SIND PENTANGUAR

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

In the Sind Pentangular Final, the Hindus, batting first, made a poor start but later retrieved their position. At close of play they had made 242 for 9 wickets (Asha, 78; Girdhari, 48; Bhicaji, 49).

Bombay Races, First Day

DOUBLES FOR TWO TRAINERS

Khodoo Irani And M. C. Patel Come Out Successful

PUNTERS HAVE A PLEASANT OPENING DAY

From Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mahalaxmi stands were well-patronized to-day when several favourites obliged the crowd of punters.

Fortunate Lad, an outsider, scored in the chief event, from the favourite So That's That who was unlucky to lose about two lengths at the start.

Gay Isobella who was confidently supported, annexed easily the Epsom Plate from Passing Bell. This winner, I am confident, is sure to go up grade by grade and I would not be surprised to find this filly race along with thorough breds after a couple of meetings.

In the Mohammerah Plate Div. I, Jarir, the best-backed, was the unluckiest horse. He was unfortunate to start behind the field but his rider Chavan, with determind efforts, just saved the minor placing.

The following are the results:—

THE LYALLPUR PLATE.

Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 9-0 Mohd Khan 1
Mr. A. Fatah's MEHJABIN 7-9 H. Mahomed 2
Mr. J. A. Grimshaw's PROMINENT 9-2 Kheem Singh 3
Mr. C. A. Murad's FIROZE 8-9 Uttamsingh 4
Time: 1m. 42 4/5 secs.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths, S. Head.
Tote paid: Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 46 and Rs. 30 for places.

THE ADEN PLATE.

Mr. F. A. Irani's RIMAN 8-10 B. McQuade 1
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 8-10 Roberts 2
Mr. E. S. Minbly's STAR BRILLIANT 9-0 Mull Singh 3
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SIKANDAR 8-12 Britt 4
Not run: Good Boy
Time: 1m. 52 3/5 secs
Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Tote paid Rs. 23 for win and Rs. 13, 14 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE—Div. II.

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BLACK HUSSAR 8-4 B. McQuade 1
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mrs. D. M. Mistry's ZAMIL AL IRAQ 7-7 Mohd. Khan 2
Mr. P. R. Kering and Mrs. S. H. Agha's MAHOOT 7-7 Sibbritt 3
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's KING HILAL 8-4 Evans 4
Time 1m. 38 1/5 secs.
Won by 1 length, S. Head. S. Head.
Tote paid: Rs. 67 for win. Rs. 25, Rs. 63 and Rs. 29 for places.

THE EPSOM PLATE.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY ISOBELLA 8-4 E. Britt 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's PASSING BELL 8-4 Sibbritt 2
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's CHITRA 8-4 Roberts 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's DOLLAR PRINCESS 8-4 J. Brace 4
Not run. Good Night.
Time 1m. 18 1/5 secs.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, Neck.
Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win. Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 39 for places.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.

The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHOWRANGI 8-2 Raffaele 1
Mr. S. A. Rashid's HAN 8-8 Marrable 2
Capt. A. J. Hoyts MASQUE 8-12 Rook 3
Mrs. Marbeth's WINLAD 9-0 Evans 4
Not run: Lady Elma.
Time 1m. 41 1/5 secs.
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, S. Head.
Tote paid: Rs. 152 for win. Rs. 34, Rs. 28 and Rs. 29 for places.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE—Div. I.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAN YOU 8-12 Marrable 1
Mr. Yusuf Rajwan's FADILHAT AL GARB 8-13 R. Jones 2
H. H. Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's JABIR 9-2 Chavan 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's NIBRAS 8-2 Brace 4
Not run: Tamim al Khair.
Time 1m. 36 1/8 secs.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Tote paid: Rs. 61 for win. Rs. 41 29 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.

Mrs. A. L. Hutson's FORTUNATE LAD 8-10 W. Sibbritt 1
Capt. A. Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 8-4 W. Evans 2
Mr. M. C. M. Salim's LOTHARIC 7-9 West 3
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8-12 Britt 4
Not run: Northern Lights.
Time 1m. 15 2/4 secs.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length, Head.
Tote paid: Rs. 124 for win. Rs. 34, Rs.16 and Rs. 33 for places.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.

H. H. Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's DABBS 8-9 Chavan 1
Messrs. C. S Senanayake and K. Adamally's DOCTRINE 7-7 Sibbritt 2
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's HOLLY GARTH 7-9 A. Roberts 3
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's CINDY'S CHOICE 8-0 Jones 4
Not run: Orange Flower and Glenprosen.
Time: 1m. 28 4/5 secs.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length. Neck.
Tote paid: Rs. 40 for win. Rs. 18, Rs. 27 and Rs. 38 for places.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, Nov. 8.

DELHI I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

5 p.m. H. L. Sharma. 5-15 Vilayat Khan. 5-30 Sohan Singh. 5-45 Chanda Bai 6 Tabla recital. 6-10 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-45 Dagh ki ghazlen. 7 Jawab men 7-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-30 Programme parade. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 American war effort. 8-45 Delhi radio orchestra. 8-56 Jawabi Hamla. 9-30 B.B.C. news relay. 9-45 Sohan Singh. 10 Trio in C Minor, Op. 66— 10-30 Octet for wind instruments: 10-45 Vilayat Khan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8 a.m. "Suprabhat": 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Divalee Geet. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Sangit Sammelan. 9-30 Bismillah and party. 9-45 P. D. Khadilkar. 10 Susheela Rani. 10-20 Flute recital: 11 Air orchestra: 11-10 Master Raswaraj: 11-30 News-play (Marathi). 11-45 Nisar Ahmed.

12 p.m. Sonanu Zanzeer: 12-30 J. G. Gore. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Vishnupant Pagnis. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Master Baswaraj. 5-35 J. G. Gore. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Susheela Rani. 6-20 Dilruba solo: 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary (Hindustani). 7 Avinash Vyas and party. 7-15 Musical variety. 7-30 Air bhajan mandali. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News-play (Gujarati). 8-5 R. D. Ambegaokar 8-15 P. D. Khadilkar: 8-30 Our Universities: 8-45 News-play (Gujarati). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary (Hindustani). 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-40 Henri Temianka: 10 London philharmonic orchestra. 10-45 "Deepavali Aagaman".

Bombay II—Programme

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Gujarati Garbas. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Saraswati Mane. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

11 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1. 7-45 Saraswati Mane.. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 Air orchestra: 9-15 V. S. Gangoli: 9-35 J. G. Gore: 9-50 Mumtaz Husain. 10-5 Saraswati Mane. 10-35 Amritlal Navsariwala. 10-45 to 12 As in Bombay 1.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

MARCH

New York, Nov. 7.

Previous closing	18.76
To-day's opening	18.76
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing	18.78
Difference	+2

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 7.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	

T T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 7.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London, Nov. 7.

Castorseeds Bombay November/December (£28 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta November/December (£23 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata November/December unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal November/December East Coast Indian shipment (£24 1/4 quoted) closed West Coast Indian shipment (£25 quoted) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 7.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 7.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 7.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-5 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.35

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 7.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Nov. 7.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors (dol 41 1/4) dol 42 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/2) dol 27 7/8
United States Steel Common (dol 50 3/8) dol 52 7/8
United States Preference (dol 111 3/8) dol 111 3/4

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 7.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Four Months.
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 326 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4
LONDON/BERNE—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
LONDON/STOCKHOLM—
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27 D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs 62.04
LISBON/LONDON—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA/LONDON—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T — D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 44 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting.
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent.
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The 'Journal of Commerce' estimates the American cotton crop at 13,422,000 bales.
Members of the New York Cotton Exchange estimate crop at 13,720,000 bales.

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OUR PATRONS
Happy Diwali
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Bombay's Hockey Season

INITIAL SETBACK TO B.P.H.A. LTD.

BY J. C. MAITRA

Close in the heels of the Soccer Season, hockey has been ushered into Bombay. But what promised to be a very successful season has received a serious set-back at the start. The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Limited, has lost all its property—chairs, tables, goal-posts and all—worth about Rs. 2,000 through fire. How it happened God alone knows! They were kept in a tin-shed near the Association ground. A few days ago at about 9 o'clock in the night somebody noticed the shed afire. Before anything could be done to put out the fire, everything was turned to ashes. It was only a few months ago the B. P. H. A. spent about Rs. 1,000 on the purchase of chairs. Not a bit of them is left now. And the pity of it all is that nothing was insured!

VAKIL IN TEARS!

It is really heart-rending to contemplate the situation. Meherji Vakil, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, almost burst into tears at the sight of the ghastly spectacle. All his labours to put the B. P. H. A. on a sound footing had been set at nought by a flame and a gust of wind. It is an open secret that its financial position is not as strong as that of the Bombay Cricket Association or the Western India Football Association. I have explained the reasons why in a previous arricle recently. I need not, therefore, labour on them again just now. I am afraid it will be rather difficult to make up the losses in the near future, unless they have a couple of bumper seasons at hand.

W. I. F. A'S. DUTY.

I think the W. I. F. A. would do well to lend a helping hand to the sister association. Ordinarily there ought to be healthy co-operation between all sporting bodies. And at times of difficulty and distress, all kinds of assistance is called for. It is imperative. That way lies the growth of all sport and sporting bodies. I was greatly distressed last season when the W. I. F. A. refused to lend their benches to the B. P. H. A., even though the latter were prepared to pay for their hire and compensate for any damage done to the benches. I sincerely hope that this sorry tale will not be repeated this season. After all the benches will lie idle for the next few months. Therefore the W. I. F. A. will be no loser by lending them to the B. P. H. A.

IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.

The above incident—I mean the damage by fire—increases the necessity for a small pavilion or Club House a thousandfold. It is up to Sir Homi Mehta, the President of the Association, and other influential members to make every effort in this direction. If we had even a hut like the Cooperage one, I do not think the B. P. H. A. would have been faced with a calamity as it has done to-day. This is, perhaps the first instance of an important body like the B. P. H. A. going to the wall in such a sorry fashion. I do not see any reason why the Government or the P. W. D should object to the erection of a small club house near the Association ground. Nor can I imagine that the money needed for the purpose will be hard to obtain. An early attempt is, therefore, urgently called for.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE

I am a born optimist. I expect the initial obstacle placed by unknown hands in the way of the B. P. H. A. would turn out to be a blessing in disguise for them in the long run. It would impel everybody to work harder for the benefit of the Association. I suggest a couple of Exhibition Matches during the season especially for its benefit. I have not the least doubt that all sportsmen who are interested in the cause of hockey in Bombay would generally contribute their quota. I am sure two very interesting engagements can be arranged a little later in the season. I expect the B.P.H.A. officials to make a move in the matter soon.

A WISE DECISION

The Association has done a very wise thing in having three divisions of the League this season, instead of two as in the past. It has been noticed that some of the teams in each of the three sections of the Second Division are too weak. They are easily overwhelmed by their stronger rivals. Therefore they are deprived of a fair share of the game and its pleasure. This injustice has now been remedied. Thus we have three divisions. The first and second comprise of twelve teams each and the third has two sections with eight teams in each. Incidentally I may mention here that the Parel Hockey League, played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel has attracted as many as forty-seven entries. They have been divided into six sections of eight teams each. This clearly shows that hockey in Bombay is growing in popularity every year.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

We are promised some first class hockey this season. I do not think the all-conquering B.B. and C.I. Railway will have as triumphant a career in the current season as they had in the last one. The G.I.P. Railway, "The Times of India", City Police, Lusitanians and St. Xavier's College are sure to strive their utmost to wrest some of the laurels from them. The Champions, I understand, have lost two of their best players in Kishen Lal and Egbert D'Souza. Still they will have a formidable combination. The G.I.P., on the other hand, has secured the services of Anwar Ali, an old Aligarhian of immense experience at home and abroad, who will guide the fortunes of their team. We may depend on him to make the best use of the materials he has at hand.

UNCOMFORTABLE PROMOTIONS

Of the promoted teams, the B.E.S.T. and the G.I.P. Railway Workshops are not very happy about their elevation. They would have preferred to stay where they were last season. But the rules have provided the higher position for them. I doubt if E. M. Marquis, who has the destiny of the Tramwaymen in the palm of his hands, would accept tame defeats. Keen efforts will surely be made to strengthen each side which will give us some hard fights and good hockey. These Leagues will go up to the end of January next. It is a pity the Women's League will not be played this season as a sufficient number of teams has not come forward to participate in it.

AGA KHAN CUP

After the Leagues, we shall have the Provincial Championship at the Association ground and the Lewis Cup at Parel. They will be followed by the Aga Khan Cup. I have every hope that the first two will be as successful as they were last year. I cannot however say anything about the Aga Khan Cup. The reasons which impelled the Bombay Gymkhana to cancel the tournament last season stand with greater force this season. There is not the slightest chance of putting up stands. Why not have it at the Brabourne Stadium? Even if you have to pay some rent to the various Gymkhanas and the C.C.I., it would be worth hiring their stands. In any case, it is worth a trial. Otherwise, it would be impossible for the Bombay Gymkhana to invite up country teams and pay their travelling and other expenses. And I doubt very much if the latter would make the journey to Bombay at their own expense. Then the tournament would become a local affair more or less. Still it should be held. The glamour of the Aga Khan Cup may attract some outsiders as the Batas were drawn from Calcutta to enter the Rovers Cup Tournament.

HINT TO UMPIRES

While nothing is known about the Jepson and Killedar Cup competitions as yet the usual Leagues and knock-outs for schools and women will be staged at Parel. The Inter-schools League will start on December 1 and the Women's League on January 15. By the latter date, I believe the women will be ready to take the field.

Hockey is perhaps more fortunate in its collection of umpires at present than is soccer. There are some young umpires who are gradually taking the places of their retiring elders. Still I cannot say our umpiring is first class. In A. J. Francis, the Association has found an energetic secretary. With old Naval Nagporewalla as his guide and leader he should be able to gather and train up a number of useful hands. If our umpires show more willingness to learn they would do much better in future.

B. COM. EXAM. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the B. Com. Degree Examination held in October.

SECOND CLASS Nos.: 13 56 62 97 116.

PASS CLASS, Nos.: 1 7 11 16 19 26 27 29 38 40 42 43 44 49 51 53 57 63 67 70 73 75 79 83 85 90 94 105 106 107 109 114 117.

Passed in an additional Special Subject only:—

No.:—41.

B. A. EXAM. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the B.A. Examination:—

SECOND CLASS HONOURS:—Nos. 76 79 81.

PASS CLASS:—Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 15 16 22 23 25 27 28 31 35 39 40 41 43 45 46 47 52 53 56 58 60 61 62 61 64 66 68 69 70 75 77 78 80 83 84 85 86 87 89 90 92 94 98 99 100 101 102 104 105 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 123 133 137 139 140 141 142 143 147 148 149 150 153 157 158 159 160 163 165 167 168 169 172 173 175 178 179 182 186 189 193 197 198 199 201 205 207 208 210 212 213 215 216 217 218 220 226 227 232 235 239 240 241 242 249 256 258 260 263 264 266 267 268 271 274 281 284 287.

B. SC. EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the results of the B Sc. (Subsidiary) Examination held on October.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION. NOS: 74 79 82.

PASSED IN THE SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT: Nos:—1 2 4 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 20 21 23 25 28 32 34 35 38 39 40 41 45 46 50 51 52 54 57 58 59 60 61 62 64 66 68 69 70 72 77 80 86 87 89 92 96 99 105 109 111 114 118 119 122 123 125 126 127 128 132 133 134 135 136 138 141 142 144 147 149 152 153 154 155 156 158 159 160 161 162 164 166 167 168.

Made To Sign Hundi & Promissory Note For Large Sums

BOMBAY, Saturday

Parmanandas Kashirchand and Nanalal Trimbaklal, described as partners of Mehta and Co., at Kalbadevi Road were arrested yesterday by the Princess Street Police on charges of cheating preferred against them by the son of a "very rich" man of Bombay.

Applying for a remand of the accused to custody, the police stated before the Chief Presidency Magistrate that the complainant in the case was a "raw and inexperienced" youth.

The accused and two others, said to be partners of Mehta and Co., formed the acquaintance of the complainant about five months back and initiated him into the mysteries of the gay life of the city. The complainant, it is said became addicted to drink and the accused, the police alleged induced him to sign two black Hundies, one of which was mortgaged by the first accused for a sum of Rs. 125.

The police further stated that a blank cheque signed by the complainant was also pledged by the accused for Rs. 500 and the amount was not given to the complainant.

The complainant, according to the police was also induced to sign a promissory note for Rs. 12,000 and this was pledged to a Pathan money-lender for Rs. 1,000 by the accused on the complaint lodged with the police, the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 each, Rs. 500 to be deposited.

DETERMINED TO CARRY 'PEACEFUL STRUGGLE'

S. H. Jhabvala Explains Resolutions To Bandra Workers' Union

The annual general meeting of the Bandra Municipal Workers' Union was held on Thursday. Nov. 5 at Khar when Mr. S. H Jhabvala explained the resolutions of the Union to the mass meeting of the workers.

The meeting resolved to conduct the affairs of the Union by a duly elected Committee in which Mr. Dayabhai Tulsi is the President, Mr. M. S. H. Jhabvala as the Vice-President. Mr. S. P. Udyawar as the Secretary.

The meeting also proposed for the benefits of retirements and "death-benefit"

The meeting further resolved to carry at a programme of a 'peaceful struggle for the benefit of the workers in respect of leave dearness allowance pays loans and education, and also suggested that the breach of the social activity shall be promoted by the M.C. for the purposes of co-operation. education. redumption of the members from indebtedness and freeing them from habits of drink.

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"Second Front Against Gandhi"

(Continued from page 5)

Gandhi is too wise not to understand that in time of war, the military authorities must penetrate into fields that are normally civilian. He knows therefore that Indian independence, if granted to-day, would be only limited independence. Were the British to yield to nationalist pressure and transfer political power to a coalition of Indian parties, a great deal of power would still remain in the hands of the British or be shared by them with their fighting allies. In such circumstances, there could be no chaos. Gandhi is interested in obtaining the form of independence. Temporarily, he would be satisfied with a minimum of content.

The British Government saw Gandhi openly whittle down his demands. It saw he was conciliatory. It made no move to conciliate him.

What Late Mahadev Desai Said

In many talks and walks with me, Gandhi elaborated on his plans for the civil disobedience campaign. Once I asked him whether he was dead set on launching this movement of passive resistance to the British or whether somebody might induce him to give it up. "You say", I probed, "that you do not wish to harm China and Russia. Suppse your friends in China and Russia appealed to you not to start the campaign?"

"Let them appeal to me," Gandhi exclaimed. "I might be dissuaded. If you have access to men in authority you should tell them this."

"Have I your sanction to say this to the Viceroy?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "you have my permission. Let them talk to me and I may be converted. I am a reasonable man."

Before my departure from Sevagram village, Mahadev Desai, paunchy, smiling, fifty-year old private secretary of the Mahatma, urged me to try and arrange an interview between Gandhi and the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow.

Soon thereafter, I was received by the Viceroy in his great palace at New Delhi. He knew I had just come from a week's stay with Gandhi. I told him that Gandhi was in a conciliatory mood and not at all intransigent. I sketched the possible outlines of a settlement, basing my statements on Gandhi's own words. I intimated to the Viceroy that it might be helpful if he would discuss these matters with a Congress leader. The Vicreoy, however, regarded such discussion as a question of high policy which would have to be decided on its merits. He did not invite Gandhi or any other Indian nationalist, and the preparations for the civil disobedience movement consequently took their course.

"Tell Your President"

That was in June. Gandhi nevertheless procrastinated until August. He was waiting and hoping that some leader of the United Nations would mediate between India and England. He wrote a letter to President Roosevelt. He said to me: "Tell your President that I wish to be dissuaded". Gandhi was ready, and is ready, to bargain. He wrote to Chiang Kai-Shek. His letter is most revealing. It has not yet been published, but I obtained a copy from a Chinese source.

"My appeal to the British power to withdraw from India", Gandhi informed the Chinese leader, **"is not meant in any shape or form to weaken India's defence against the Japanese or embarrass you in your struggle. India must not submit to any aggressor or invader and must resist him. I would not be guilty of purchasing the freedom of my country at the cost of your country's freedom. That problem does not arise before me as I am clear that India cannot gain her freedom this way, and a Japanese domination of either India or China would be equally injurious to the other country and to world peace. That domination must therefore be prevented, and I should like India to play her natural and rightful role in this. I feel that India cannot do this while she is in bondage."**

Gandhi's letter to Chiang not only shows that he is anti-Japanese. It shows that he deeply comprehends why he, as an Indian nationalist, must be anti-Japanese and pro-Chinese. But as an Indian nationalist, he is also anti-British. Remove the cause of his anti-British sentiment, and he and million of followers will become actively anti-Japanese and pro-Chinese. Parenthetically it should be stated that Gandhi, despite his pacifism, recruited soldiers for the British army in the last world war. (He thought the reward would be Indian independence.) He might again support a war.

The Only 'Somebody'!

That is the position. Instead of talking to Gandhi, the British arrest him. Now reports come from India that the riots and disorders are being quelled. This probably creates the impression that Gandhi's civil disobedience movement is abortive. But Gandhi never wanted riots and disorders. He warned against them. He asked for closing of stores, abstention from work, refusal to pay taxes, private manufacture of salt, and in general, non-co-operation. On this, we have few reports.

It is too early to judge. One thing is certain: the imprisonment of Gandhi, Nehru, and the other Indian leaders, and the civil disobedience campaign will not make Indians more pro-British or more pro-war. But that is our problem. It is an urgent war problem for all the United Nations which are now faced with a catastrophic military situation throughout the Middle East. In the vast area between the Caucasus, Cairo, and Calcutta, disaster awaits us. India is the strategic and spiritual pivot of that region.

Somebody must act informally, courageously, and quickly. The only such somebody is President Roosevelt. He must simply bring the British Government to a point where it will talk to Gandhi. Gandhi could talk in person. He doesn't mind. He has done it before. He is very religious and he forgives.

(END)

A Yankee paid his first visit to Great Britain and Ireland, returning home with the discovery that these islands were peopled by four distinct peoples. He summed them up in this way:

"The Scotsman keeps the Sabbath and everything he can lay his hands on.

"The Welshman prays on his knees on Sunday and on his neighbours the rest of the week.

"The Irishman doesn't know what the devil he wants, but is prepared to fight and die for it.

"The Englishman thinks he is self-created and absolutely adores his creator."

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Pearl Buck On China And India

(From Our Correspondent)

I have been fortunate in coming across some interesting books during the last few days. The one that impressed me was "East of Singapore" by Marjorie Appleton (Hurst A. Blackett, London, 12|6). The author had undertaken a journey almost on the eve of world-shaking events in places which have given headlines to the news in recent months. Her trip, beginning at Los Angeles, carried her to the Solomon Islands by way of Hawaii, Samon and Fiji. Thence to New Guinea, the Dutch East Indies, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Thailand. It ended at Singapore Island. She is firmly convinced that East is East and West is West. But her sense of humour is most frequently engaged when she comes across Europeans who are suspicious of everything foreign or "native" and who make impossible demands on guides and hotel-keepers. In Java, for instance, she met the excessively rich and very masterful Mrs. MacMasters. This is what Miss Appleton writes about her:

"Mrs. MacMasters meant to have the best, and made no bones about it. She meant to have the best rooms in the best hotels and she consequently paid the best price. When, at one hotel, after quitting our rooms which were sweet with frangupani, we found our car similarly decorated and we ourselves were sent off, smothered in temple flowers, I was cynical enough to read in the circumstances one more sign that word had gone forth from Sourabaya that here was someone who would pay. Mrs. MacMasters, on the other hand, took such little attention as her right."

Miss Appleton makes it clear that she is left wondering whether wealthy Britishers will ever travel quite so arrogantly in these parts again. All through her book there runs a sense of impending change, and that is the note on which it ends: "Out of the strange East I was going Westward again. I took with me a mental picture of a world in flux. I wondered whether the apparent changelessness of some of the customs of man, the survival of ancient thought and ceremonies which outlive a thousand generations, do not perhaps give us sometimes a delusive sense of the permanence of human affairs. I was conscious of standing on the very edge of change."

Mrs. Pearl Buck, the American writer, who went to China as a child, knows China better than her own country. Her latest book "American Unity and Asia" (John Day, New York) is a collection of speeches and letters about the subject of race prejudice as it relates to the war. She does not talk about strategy but concerns herself with philosophical and psychological aspects in answering questions such as "The Chinese Mind and India." "What are we fighting for?" and "China and Federal Union." She informs us that the Chinese have been personal democrats ever since the third century B. C. They have had their War Lords, their country has been overrun again and again, and they have never been able to achieve a lasting political democracy. But the average Chinese keeps a flexible and tolerant mind. Mrs. Buck asserts that the imperialist game is up in Asia. At the same time she has no apprehension that China might emerge as a mighty nation. This is how she reasons it out: "For the Chinese, who consider their land the "Center Country", are not expansionists in the military sense of the term. Where the Chinese emigrate, they do so as individuals. They become bankers in the Philippines, shopkeepers in Hawaii and the Malaya Archipelago. Their instincts are middle class interested itself with "rights" for all classes.

Mrs. Buck would like the American and the British people to woo the democratic people of China. In dealing with this aspect of the matter she naturally refers to the thirteen million Negroes of the United States. She emphasizes that if the Americans do not prove that they mean business about allowing the Negroes to share the rights and the duties of democratic existence, then the Chinese people are bound to conclude that the United States is fighting not only a War for survival but a war for Anglo-American racial hegemony over the darker peoples. If the Chinese ever get that idea, they might, she thinks, be all too willing to make a deal with Japan if and when their supply of war material is exhausted.

Mrs. Buck devotes considerable space to India and the relations that exist between the British and the Indian people. She is perturbed by the very contemporary British failure to let Indian solve certain of her problems for her wartime unity of course, she admits that the very existence of Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress movement proves that the British have had some good intentions towards India. She concludes that the old game is up in India and to gain the goodwill of the 400 million Indians for the future it is better to enable them to use their own ideas and energies in escaping the clutch of the Japanese in the present war.

On Journalists And Books

WE 'COVER' LIFE by Mrs. Lata K. Panjabi Mr. G. S. Kalyanpur and Khooshie L. Panjabi with a forward by Mr. D. F. Karaka, published by United India publications, Lamington Road, Bombay 7, 84 pages, price eight as.

Looking at the booklet as it lies on the table, one sees that it is well got up. Turning over the pages hastily one notices that it is well printed. Reading the authors' note for more light, one finds it at once controversial though not combatively so.

"The stories we journalists tell," the authors remarked, "are almost invariably the reflection of our own personalities." Earlier they have stated that they have written of Life (their capital) only when and where they have bumped into it.

To many others who also style themselves 'we journalists' this is a raw point. Who is a journalist? It is obviously a too narrow definition of the term to say that only men (and women if any) employed on the staff of newspapers are to be called journalists. Equally obviously one cannot go so far as to allow the term to cover every individual who under his name uses the columns of a paper to ventilate a private, or public grievance, or express a distinctive point of view; or of every black-leg who for reasons best known to himself wants to air his views in four inches of print. Between these two extremes the tendency has been to apply the word to all persons who make a regular living by doing some kind of work or other for the daily or periodical press. And of these men it can never be said that what they write is merely a reflection of their own personality. Journalists do not wait to bump into life. They gatecrash into it. They constantly interests themselves in matters which are no concern of theirs, personally. They report, interpret and criticise the doings, thoughts and emotions of others and as it happens, rarely ever of themselves!—although, of course, they are not precluded from doing so. But that is a subject for an article by itself!

Going further into the book one learns that it is an assorted collection of articles and stories. Whether they can also be called ill-assorted is a matter of opinion. It is a matter of fact, however, that the contents of the book vary from two workmanlike articles on Gandhiji and Subhas Bose, articles which certainly represent solid, good class professional work to a short story about a girl who sold her body so that her soul may survive and then on again to imaginary incidents about people who fell in love and got married, etc.

It is hardly necessary to discuss the merits of the individual contributions for the simple and modest reason that eight out of ten are reprints from this very journal! In general it may be stated, however, that the work of Mr. Kalyanpur has its feet on solid reality, that of Mrs. Panjabi is sentimental, vivacious and witty and that of Mr. Panjabi leans towards the flashy, imaginative and high-falutin sentimentalism.

There is one point of view from which this little publication is wholly welcome. Amidst the desert waste of daily and weekly journalistic output, which is dead as mutton the day after it is written, there may be certain pieces with literary or other merit, deserving of a better place than the browning and decaying files of newspapers. Enterprising publishers may serve themselves and others if they put on the market cheap and judiciously selected collections of such pieces. This book is an augury that such things may come to pass even in this country.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN INDIA

AL-MINHAJ, being the evolution of curriculum in the Muslim educational institutions of India by Dr. G. M. D. Sufi, Published by Shaikh Mohamed Ashraf, Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore.

The book under review, it appears, was originally written in 1935 as a thesis for which the author received the degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Paris. It is a scholarly work, bespeaking much careful study and thought. The historical survey is based on authentic though not in all cases on original sources. There are separate chapters devoted to "curriculum under the Turks and the Afghans," "Curriculum under the Mughuls" and "Curriculum under British Rule in India."

Dr. Sufi sums up his historical narrative when he says: "It will be noticed that amazingly great importance was attached to grammar in studies imparted in Islamic Schools, as in the Middle Ages in Europe, not unlike schools of Sanskrit in India. The scientific spirit, or the spirit of enquiry, that now pervades all departments of life, was usurped by the spirit of "grammar," viz., the acceptance of old and the acquiescence in authority. Men's mind, more or less, worked on what now looks to us as previously defined, conservative lines,—Man's mind now works on different lines—liberal and rational and scientific."

In view of this, it does seem strange that in the concluding chapter, "Thoughts On Curriculum in Autonomous India," Dr. Sufi should accept the continuance of separate denominational educational institutions as a certainty. The schools of the future, as envisaged by Dr. Sufi, are certainly progressive and incorporate certain recent healthy educational trends but still they are Muslim schools! Is it not much more likely that in future India, the curriculum (while borrowing all that was best in old Muslim education or, for that matter Hindu or Christian education) would be based on purely non-religious (not necessarily unreligious and certainly not anti-religious) lines so that it should be applicable to students of all faiths—and no faith! Only thus can we hope to build a rational, non-communal society in a free India.

K. A. A.

TALISMAN

Young and ambitious persons who want to secure their objects in life should not lose this Great Opportunity. A Great Yogi has promised for the benefit of Humanity to prepare with sacred Mantras on the auspicious night of Kali-Chaudas only a limited number of 101 Talisman (Kavach) each being specially prepared for a specific person and object, such as for securing success in Love, Marriage, Examination, Service, Business and in fighting out disease and enemy. Needy persons who are desirous of getting the benefit of this Unique Talisman should remit with their Order Rs. 3|3|- plus As. 7|- Postage, with their name address and the object for which a particular Talisman is required, at the very first opportunity to avoid disappointment, quantity being limited.

RAJ NARAYAN,
43, Narahi, Lucknow,

ID NUMBERS OF URDU PAPERS IN BOMBAY

AEENA. Most of the articles and poems deal with the Id. Articles headed "Roza" and "Id Ki Rat" are well-written. Poems by Nadim, Khumar and Shaida are splendid. The article on "Actress" ought not to have found a place in this issue. (As. 6).

AJMAL. It contains two special messages for the Id. The article on Akbar is full of information. Similarly the article on food-stuffs is readable. The title-page bears a fine coloured portrait of Akbar, the Great. (As. 4).

ANDALEEB. Most of the articles have been specially written for this number and they deal with the Id. They are very refreshing and fall under light literature. The poems are simply splendid. This wholesome repast is sure to be relished by all.

BAHARISTAN. Articles deserving of attention are "Abusive epithets" and "Id Palastar" which is full of humour. There are two readable stories in it. The poem, Payam-e-Amal, which is addressed to the Mussalmans, is splendid. (As. 5).

BEDAR. Several articles have a bearing on Id. "Khalifa Kashii" which is the story of a barber, is very humorous. (As. 3).

CINEMA. It contains much reading material, mostly concerning the Id. Articles and poems are well-written and will repay perusal. (As. 4).

HASHR. It is full of reading material, covering a wide range of subjects. There are stories, dramas, light and humorous articles and poems as well. The cover is specially prepared for the Id. (As. 8).

HINDUSTAN WEEKLY. The most noteworthy article is the Wasiyat-nameh (Will) of the 1st Nizam of Hyderabad which shows how tolerant and broad-minded he was. The title-page is adorned with a portrait of the present Nizam

INQILAB. Opens with Id messages from several notable citizens of Bombay. There are several well-written articles and poems in it which will be relished by the readers. (As. 4).

JAMHOOR It contains several brightly written articles and poems. Articles on historical subjects deserve a careful perusal since they have a bearing on

(Continued on page 21)

Mr. and Mrs. Krishnalal Jhaveri are active workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Baroda; Mr. Jhaveri is the President of the Local Branch.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

One may observe so many things; one can observe so many things, if he likes. As one goes about, there are plenty of things to see on the way. Why, even as one sits in an easy chair or at his desk, he may see a number of things. Only one must keep his eyes open to see.

The other day as I entered a local train compartment and occupied my seat, what do I see? In front of me sat a young girl. Her eyes were wet. She was trying to hide her tears. But you could clearly see that her heart was nearly bursting. What had caused her pain? How could I know!

There is so much suffering in this world! I feel that even you know this. When mother does not get you a frock that you like to have when father rejects the proposals of your joining an excursion party, when younger brother has torn a leaf from your book, when little sister wants to accompany you and you don't want to take her with yourself,... then don't you suffer small pangs of pain? You do. And on several occasions, somebody or the other comes to your rescue, and things get all right.

But what was this young girl crying for? Her sorrow seemed to be so deep, and her suffering so great, that it almost overtook me. Now again she shed tears. And again she wiped them off. Her handkerchief, too, was visibly wet. She was crying all alone in that corner of the bench. The compartment was full of men, women and children. Yet she was single in her sorrow. I sympathised with her, but of what help was my sympathy?

I believe that when one's suffering is great, and when one is full of genuine sorrow, his face appears very sweet. So did this young girl look pretty at the moment. She did not care to look at anybody, so much was she engrossed in her own sorrow. But her tears and her sobs attracted others' attraction and invoked pity in many.

I wished I could approach her and ask her what her misery was? I desired to offer my humble assistance to redeem her suffering if possible. But before I could make up my mind, her destination had arrived. And she wiped off her last tears and rose to leave.....

* * *

Prince Brighteyes Succeeds!

Here is a little story sent by Sis. Bhagirathi Shigli. I think little children will like it very much:—

There once lived a beautiful princess named Moonbeam. Her father and mother were very cruel to her because she had refused to marry the old, ugly wizard Omad. They told her that she must either marry him or be shut up in the castle dungeon.

But there was a handsome prince called Brighteyes, whom Moonbeam loved and had made up her mind to marry.

One day while she was out walking, Omad captured her and took her to his gloomy dirty castle and made her do all the work until she consented to marry him.

If anyone found out the magic word, the castle doors would open and the prisoners would be released, also Omad would lose his power. So the prince, as soon as he heard that the princess was captured, travelled about trying to find the magic word, and at last he succeeded.

One day, as Moonbeam was looking out of the barred window, she saw a knight riding towards the castle and she recognised him as Prince Brighteyes.

He rushed to the castle doors and shouted the magic word: "Abracadabra!" Immediately the doors opened and the princess rushed to the prince. Meanwhile,

"Now who will come up the tree?"

the wizard took to his heels and fled over the moors.

Soon after, the prince and princess were married and lived happily ever after. As for the king and queen, they decided to go abroad, so Moonbeam and Brighteyes ruled over the country.

"We shall always be happy now, Moonbeam!" cried Brighteyes. "No one will ever be cruel to you again now that the cruel wizard has lost all his powers."

And maybe, Moonbeam and Brighteyes are ruling over the country still!

* * *

Economical, Indeed!

Bro. Madhukar Mehta has sent the following little joke:—

Colonel: "The last assistant I had, was very wastefu,l so I hope you will do better."

Recruit: "Yes, Sir. I am very economical. In fact, I can make nine pies stamps do the work of one-and-a-half-annas stamps."

Colonel: "How do you manage that?"

Recruit: "By using two of them!"

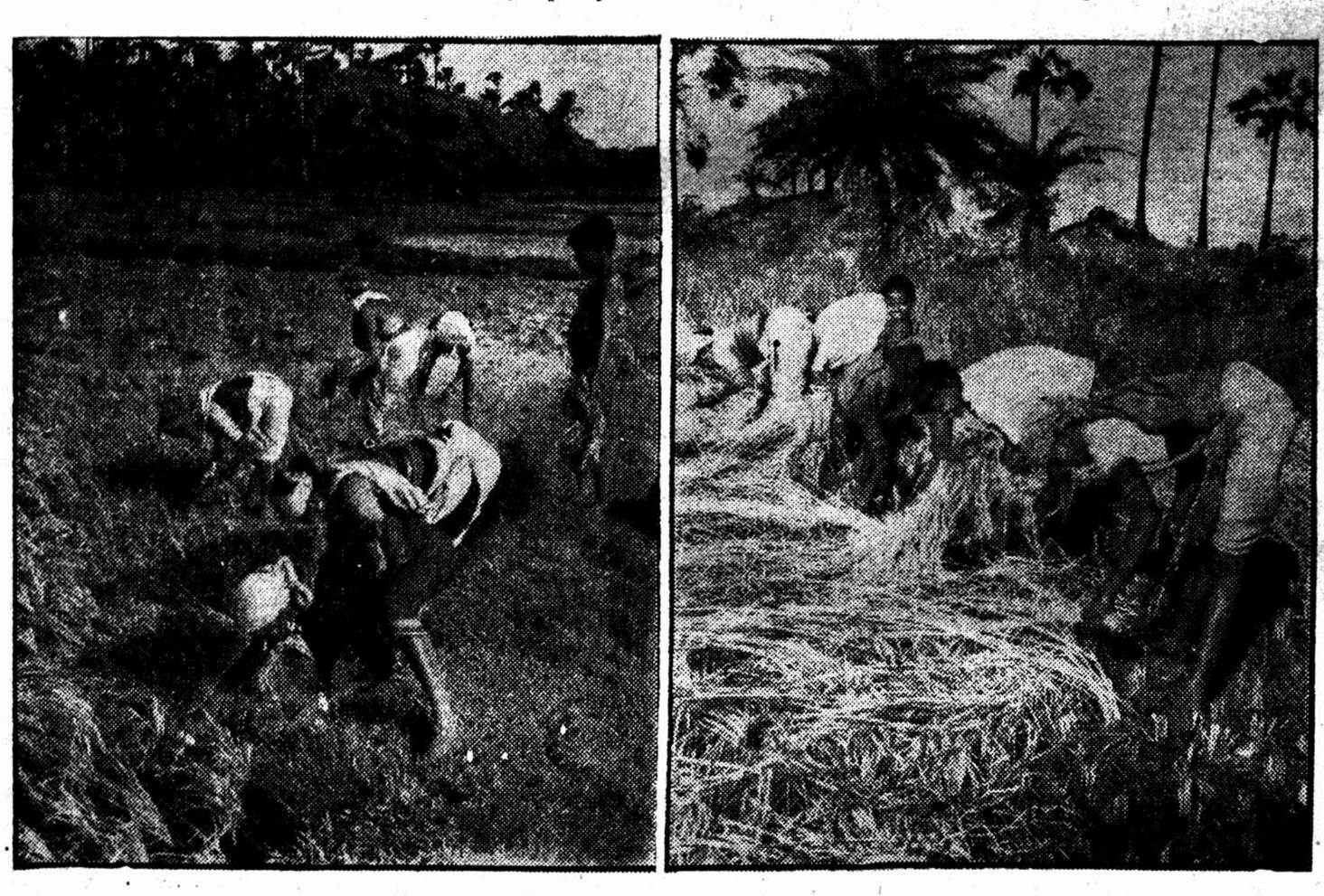
* * *

Now You Know!

What do you think I send you to school for?" cried dad. "I suppose you do learn something sometimes?"

"Oh, no," replied Reggie, "We just have to sit still and listen to teacher!"

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



As you (left) sow, so shall you (right) reap!"

(Photos by B. F. Ferreira).

A Little Bit Of India!

(Continued from Page 3)

sult—they have stood like one man and valiantly fought their way. There have been no communal differences among the Indians in the colony. Hindus have married in Muslim families and vice versa. The spokesmen of the Indian community in the Legislative Couecil have always had one aim in view namely, to serve the community and improve its status.

It has taken years of patient work for the Indians to improve their status in the Legislature. Prior to 1923, there was no electoral system in Trinidad and there was a single nominated Indian in the Council to represent the entire community. His voice often proved to be a voice in the wilderness. But with the introduction of the electoral system, Indians have managed to get into the elected block in larger numbers.

The Trinidad Council has 11 official, 6 nominated and 6 elected seats to-day. In the very first elections in 1924, two Indians, Mr. A. A. Subbaroyan and Mr. Saran Tilak Singh defeated their non-Indian opponents and walked into the Council. The influence of the Indian community has always been greater in the southern part of the Island and they have dominated the scene at each succeeding election. In the year 1928, three Indians were elected and in the succeeding elections, one more Indian was added, thus bringing the number of Indians to a majority in the elected bloc. The help rendered by non-Indian voters has been mainly responsible for the success of the Indian candidates at elections. The Indian voters have of course stood by their own nominees. But the voters have been very few in numbers.

One of the greatest achievements of the Indian Councillors has been the passing of the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act about the year 1935. Prior to this year, Muslim marriages in Trinidad were null and void in the eyes of the law. Children born out of these wedlocks were not recognised. It took years of agitation for the Indians in the Council to get the Act passed. The Hindus however have lagged behind by refusing to have an identical Act passed for their benefit. The result is that no Hindu marriage is valid even to-day in the eyes of the law of Trinidad. There are many more disabilities of the settlers which remain to be removed. The Councillors are struggling patiently.

Mr. Mohammed Hussain who revealed to me the story of Indian settlers in Trinidad said that there is one point on which the 240,000 Indian souls in the colony feel very strongly and that is, they are Indians first and Indians last, though living in an alien land.

Caucasus As Grave-yard Of Invaders

(Continued from Page 7)

Heads of the German Philistines have been suffered with it for decades. Nazis have added nothing to the essentials of this propaganda. They have merely freed it from all restraints. The peoples of the Caucasus are in mortal danger. German planes are circling over regions where our poet, Lermontov, wrote with such inspired love. An implicable, ruthless and perfidious enemy is trying to break into their valleys and gorges and tops of mountain peaks.

One German General taught by bitter experience in the struggle against guerillas in other parts of the Soviet Union instructs his men not to plunder the Caucasian people too much, not to offered against their customs and be especially careful in their approach to women as the outraging of women in those parts may produce an outbreak of relentless popular vengeance.

But no order can put a stop to crimes of soldiers corrupted by Nazis. Only guns, machine-guns and rifles can stop them. The order itself is based on deceit. The German General merely urges his men to wait, to postpone their looting and rumiliation of women until everything has been captured. Then they can reward themselves hundredfold.

Nazis seem to think that the world is peopled entirely by fools and German Fascists are the only clever ones who can cheat other peoples endlessly. For instance the German Gestapo regularly resorts to the following primitive methods: Out of hundreds of prisoners, it selects a coward or a person with a criminal past, isolates him for a time, feeds him well and conceals conditions from him and then sends him across the front line with orders to praise life in the German rear and paint every rosy pictures of the German regime.

In doing this, Nazis count on people's stupidity. But in counting on the stupidity of others, one may find that one has fooled oneself.

The population of the Caucasus consists of many nationalities. Distrust and hostility between them had been cultivated for centuries in the interests of exploiters. The Socialist revolution not only liberated the working people from the capitalist rule, it also removed the evil from their eyes.

They realised that they were not enemies of one another but on the contrary by their joint efforts they could build life worthy of mankind. The people of Caucasus built such a life. The outward expression of this success was rapid economic and cultural development of all Caucasian republics.

Countless factories were built—roads, hospitals, schools and theatres. Cultural standards of the people were raised.

CHANGED PEOPLES

The school, club, theatre and the football field have brought the people closer together, mentally, while new mountain roads and improved transport have brought them closer territorially. The peoples of the Caucasus have started living in close communion with each other. They have become more friendly and most significant of all, they are not nindering but helping one another.

The Caucasus, that medley of nationalities, has developed a bright colourful culture and national life. Each people shines with its own individual lustre but these individual characteristics do not prevent the Caucasian people from living in one single family on the Soviet soil. On the contrary, each nationality has grown wings for long-range flights. The whole of the Caucasus has become one mountain village for its peoples. The whole of the Soviet land from border to border has become their beloved home. National enmity has given way to mutual understanding, and estrangement to co-operation. The struggle for narrow personal interests has given way to emulation in collective farm fields, in factory workshops, in spheres of science, literature and art.

The Red Army is checking the enemy's advance. The mass of the people have organised themselves and are battering at the rear of the Nazi Army annihilating its man-power. The guerillas of the northern Caucasus are derailing enemy trains blowing up bridges and destroying ammunition and field depots. In village Nizhynagbash, German soldiers killed a youth, Dodaaliev. His father, brother and grandfather lay in wait for four days under a bridge on a high road. A German staff car appeared. They held it up and stabbed three German officers and two drivers to death with their knives. Then they fled to the mountains to carry on the struggle.

One guerrila detachment operating in the foot hills of the North Caucasus has already killed over 500 German soldiers and officers. Thus flames of the people's war are spreading over the occupied districts of the northern Caucasus. The Trans-Caucasian republics have also risen in defence of the northern Caucasus. Georgian, Azerbaidjanian and Armenian units are fighting with the Red Army against the Germans. Trans-Caucasian workers, collective farmers and intellectuals are toiling indefatigably to increase their aid to the front. The Germans wish to enslave the Caucasian peoples and lay a road to India across the mountains. We have every opportunity to inflict on them a moral blow. Let us turn the Caucasus into a graveyard of the invaders!

ID NUMBERS OF URDU PAPERS OF BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 19)

present-day politics. The cover is very charming. (As. 8).

KHABARDAR. It contains very little reading material. The article on Kemal Pasha is good. The bad printing has spoiled most of its beauty. Cover is attractive. (As. 4).

KHILAFAT. Of the stories the one headed "Mukafat-e-Amal" seems to have been taken from actual life and is well-written. "Life of Litvinov" is very interesting. "Shah Alam's letter to King George III" is a historical document of great importance. The poems are also splendid. (As. 4).

MOASHARAT. It contains a number of readable articles and poems, some of them dealing with the subject of the Id. The title-page has a charming portrait of a film star.

MUSAWWIR. Readable matter about Id is not much. "Napoleon's invasion of Russia" is an article with a special interest of its own in view of present-day happenings. (As. 4).

MUSLIM. Most of the articles deal with the Id, showing how the people of different countries enjoy this festival. Two articles describe the Id as observed during the Qutub Shahi regime and that of the Abbaside Caliphs. There are poems specially written for the occasion. (As. 4).

NAKHUDA. It is edited by a Kokni for the benefit of the Koknis of Bombay. This number contains several readable articles, the most noteworthy being the "history of Urdu". Contributors are mostly Kokni gentlemen. (As. 4)

SAROSH. It opens with a poem by Allama Simabe Akbarabadi specially written for the occasion. Among the articles the one dealing with the life of Maulana Ishaq is most noteworthy, an account of Prince Mughal, who figured during the mutiny, is very interesting. A survey of the Urdu poets of Bombay will prove very helpful to the students of urdu literature. (As. 5).

SHAHID. It contains a number of stories which will repay perusal. They are a good specimen of light literature. Article about Bernard Shaw is well-written. The poetry section contains several bright poems. "Watan Ki Amanat" is very appealing. Cover is simply beautiful (As. 8.)

SHAN-E-HIND. It opens with an inspiring poem about the past glories of the Musalmans. Articles headed "Id-day in other nations," "Mughal Badshahon Ki Id" and "Nabuwwat Ke da'vedar" will repay perusal. Some poems and quatrains are fine. (As. 5)

SUBH-E-UMMID. It is full of readable matter in the form of stories, articles and poems. It offers a repast which is worth enjoying. (As. 12).

TARIQ. The articles have a flavour of politics. Articles headed "Mr. Jinnah's life" and "Scheme of Pakistan" are interesting although the latter simply repeats the demands of the Muslim League. Reading matter is not much. (As. 4.)

This has been a record year of Id Numbers, and it is certainly creditable for the Urdu journalism in Bombay that in spite of shortage and dearness of paper and so many other handicaps, the Urdu-knowing public has been served with such a varied and delicious repast. The literary standard of most of the articles is, on the whole, very hopeful and encouraging so far as the future of Urdu is concerned.

"A WAYFARER."

"Your punctuation is awful, Miss Jones."

"I don't know how you can say that, Mr. Smith, I've been here sharp at nine every morning this week."

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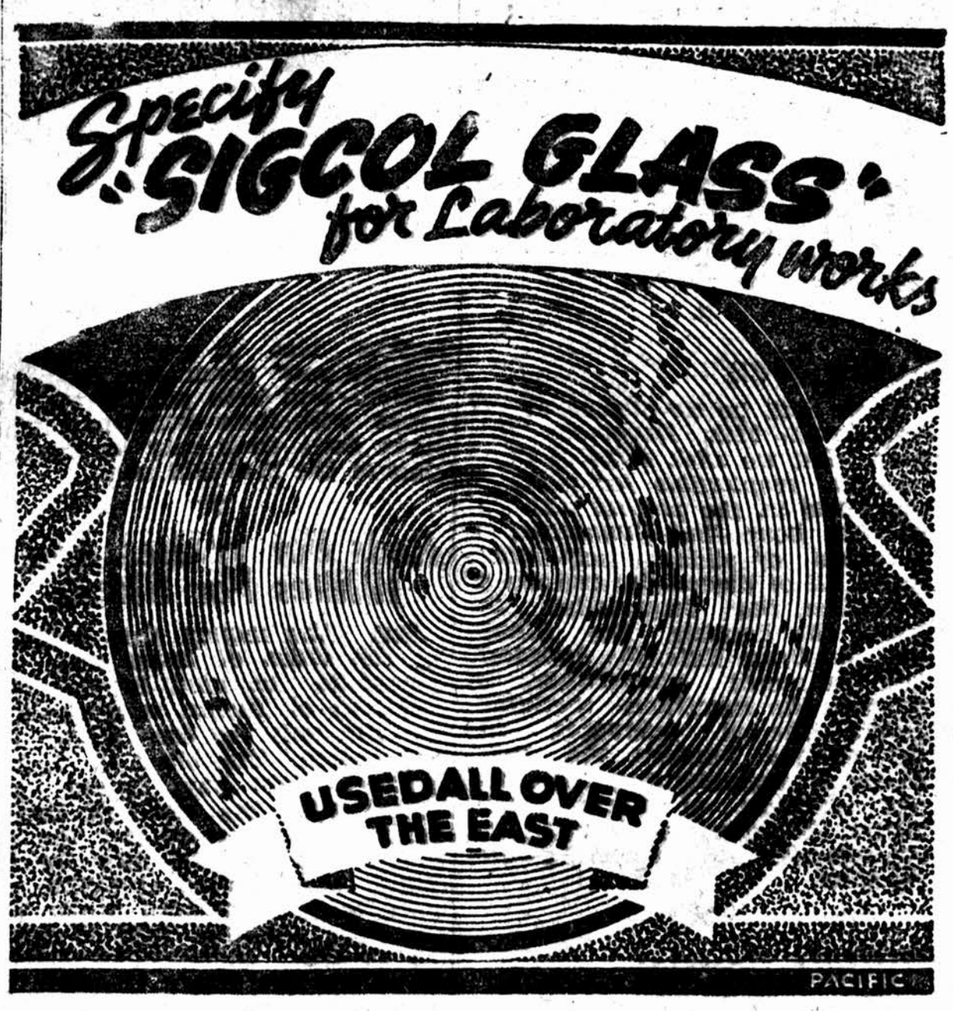
EYES FOR EYELESS

(Continued From Page 7)

vation of an artificial eye, the pupil of which automatically contracts when turned towards the light and expands when turned away. It looks like a human, moving eye, the real thing, conjured out of cold, lifeless glass.

Mrs. Taylor's son is stationed at Malta. During dinner one evening the man next to him introduced himself and Taylor responded. "Why, you are not Taylor of the artificial eye family are you?" Godfrey Taylor said he was whereupon the other man exclaimed "But you are just the man we've been looking for! We want somebody to help us fit artificial eyes in the hospital." To-day Godfrey Taylor's peacetime occupation sometimes keeps him busy in bomb-harassed Malta.



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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

What A Week!

Diwali.

Armistice Day.

Anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Completion of three months since the arrest of Gandhiji and other national leaders.

★

Black-Out Diwali

Diwali, the festival of lights, will be literally blacked-out this year. One by one, the lamps of liberty have been put out in so many countries all over the world—Manchuria, Abyssinia, Spain, the greater part of China, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and many more! It is hardly the occasion to lament over the absence of Diwali illuminations in our own homes.

But just as within the blacked-out exteriors of our homes we will have a little Diwali lamp to observe Diwali, so shall we keep the flame of freedom burning within us in this world-wide black-out of liberty.

★

11—11—11

This year at the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month there will be no two-minutes silence to commemorate the signing of the Armistice 24 years ago. This is perhaps as it should be, for there is grim irony in the commemoration of an Armistice in the midst of another, and worse, war. And it is more than futile to keep silent for two minutes when the guns are roaring and bombs are bursting everywhere.

The Armistice Day this year should only help to emphasize the failure of mankind, under the present political and economic system, to achieve peace. "The war to end war" which ended on 11th November, 1918, at 11 a.m. has directly led to the present holocaust. Is there any guarantee that this is the last of the series? Or will the seeds of yet another war be sown in the peace that will follow the present one?

★

Guilty Men

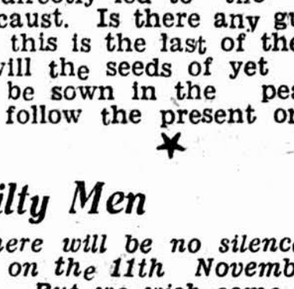
There will be no silence at 11 a.m. on the 11th November this year. But we wish some of those who are responsible for plunging the world in the present war will at that hour find themselves in a mood of pitiless self-indictment, all of them—the authors of Versailles, the Imperialists, the Nazis, the Fascists, the Blimps and the Brass Hats, the Appeasers and the secret sympathisers of Nazism, the munitions manufacturers, the oil magnates, the international bankers, the murderers of Abyssinia and Spain and the abettors of these murderers, the friends of tyranny, and the enemies of democracy—and freedom.

★

"While Poppies Grow . . ."

A not-so-old Pacifist song had this refrain:

"If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep
Though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields".



The poppy has been a symbol of the death and destruction caused in the 1914-1918 war. It is a flower which grows in wild abundance over the green plain of Flanders in France where millions of Englishmen, French, Americans and Germans lost their lives. And in course of time it came to symbolise not merely the losses of the Allies but also the entire bloody cost or war. Hence the reference to the poppies in the Pacifist song.

Every year on Armistice Day red paper poppies have been sold in Indian cities and cantonment towns—not as a symbol of Pacifism but as a reminder of our duty to the disabled ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 war. Pretty and not-so-pretty English women—wives and daughters of civil and military officers—are to be seen from early in the morning, immaculately dressed and made-up with baskets full of these paper flowers which they proceed to offer to every *Sahib* and *Memsahib* and also to a few 'properly-dressed' Indians. A flower offered, a flower accepted, and a coin pressed into the collection box, a smile and a "Thank you" given free with the flower,—and both parties are at peace with their conscience. They have done their duty to the victims of the 1914-1918 war.

★

Reds For Whites And Whites For Blacks

But the money thus collected in the cities of India was not meant to be used for the amelioration of Indian ex-servicemen. No, Sir, only for the *White* ex-servicemen. The blood of Indian soldiers might have flowed and mixed with the blood of British soldiers in Flanders but the red poppy was for sale only for the White man. Unless, of course you specifically stipulated while giving your donation that it should go to the Indian ex-servicemen. It is not on record if any one ever did make this stipulation!

And so last year, a group of enthusiastic young men in Bombay who (poor well-meaning chaps!) evidently still believe in Indo-British collaboration decided to sell White Poppies, the proceeds to go equally to the British and Indian ex-servicemen. It was a good and charitable thing to do. For the first time in 24 years some of the crippled, half-starved Indian ex-servicemen got a little compensation for their services to the Empire—and humanity! But if it was expected to cause a change of Britain's Imperial heart, it has only partially succeeded. This year there will be no half-and-half poppy collections for Indian and British ex-servicemen on the streets of London. But at least in India, half the collections will be earmarked for Indian ex-servicemen. That is sort of symbolic of the Englishman's willingness to share—half and half—everything Indian. Or is it?

★

An Indian's Signature

Anyway, it is something—one little step on the long and winding staircase of constitutional, evolutionary, progress! This year's Poppy Day appeal has been issued in India over the signature of an Indian—Mr. Ramnarain Ruia, a local young millionaire. This has been welcomed in certain circles as a great and wonderful innovation. To us, however, it only highlights the fact that for 24 years the appeal was issued over the signatures of non-Indians!

We are not sure whether the half-and-half arrangement and Mr. Ramnarain Ruia's signature will evoke a wave of enthusiasm among the vast mass of India's 400 millions. India is thinking along different lines today. The care of the gallant ex-servicemen is a national responsibility which the National Government would diligently discharge—when we have a National Government. Meanwhile, however, those Indians who do buy poppies this year will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that half of their Indian money is going to help poor, deserving Indians.

★

Victory Through Revolution

As this week, our thoughts must necessarily go back to that fateful November 11, 1918, when the guns were silenced and literally there was an "All quiet on the Western Front", it is important to remember that the 1914-1918 war ended not through a military victory but due to the mighty upsurge of social revolution in Germany, the downfall of the war-mongering Kaiser and the emergence of the Weimar republic. Had not the German Socialists risen in revolt against the tyranny of the Kaiser and his militarists, the bloody drama would have dragged on for many more months costing the world many more millions of human lives no matter who won in the end.

Perhaps here is a lesson of history for the leaders of the United Nations. Perhaps a revolution in Germany is the only way of breaking the back of Hitler's formidable war machine. Perhaps to ensure victory, there ought to be a revolution all over the world, an upsurge of democracy, an end of Imperialism and the present economic system. Perhaps.....

★

October That Was Really November

This week also is the 25th anniversary of the Russian revolution—the October Revolution that really took place in November, 1917! This historical paradox was created by the Russian calendar according to which it was the month of October while in the rest of the world it was November!

To-day, therefore, our thoughts will naturally turn to that Revolution and its leaders, to its causes and its results and, in particular, to those gallant millions of Soviet citizens who to-day are defending with their lives their revolutionary heritage.

Our thoughts go back to Lenin, that colossus of the proletarian revolution; to the countless heroes and martyrs who suffered indescribable tortures in Czarist prisons and wasted their youths in the frozen wastes of Siberia; to the intellectuals who used their pens as a weapon to attack tyranny; to the brilliant Trotsky who helped to build the Red Army of peasants and workers and to the mystery of his subsequent downfall; to the organisers who put through the three Five-Year plans and transformed a backward poverty-ridden country into a modern industrial state; to the teachers, the artists, the writers, the playwrights, the filmmakers, singers and dancers, who opened vast store-houses of culture and made them available to the teeming millions of the Soviet Union; to Stalin, the indomitable leader of the Soviets, who shaped a federation of free republics out of the Czarist empire and led his people through years of severe trial and tribulations; to the people—the men and women and children—of the U.S.S.R. who are fighting so valiantly for the defence of their Fatherland, holding Hitler's hordes at bay beyond the battered walls of Stalingrad.

LENIN

Father of the Russian Revolution.

★

Why Soviets Win

This is the oath of the Soviet guerilla fighter:

"I, a citizen of the Great Soviet Union, and a true son of the heroic Russian people, swear I will not lay down my arms until the last Fascist in our territory is destroyed.

"I swear I will carry out the orders of my commanders without question and observe strict military discipline.

"For damaging our villages and country, for the death of our children and for terror and tortures inflicted on my people, I swear to avenge myself bitterly, mercilessly, and ceaselessly on the enemy.

"I will take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

"I swear I would rather die in a bitter fight than allow myself and my family or the Soviet people to become Fascist slaves. If by my weakness or cowardice or by ill fate I break this vow and betray the interests of my people, let me die a traitor's death at the hands of my comrades."

"Is this the way to the castle?"
"Yes, sir."
"Anything to prevent me looking round?"

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

IRISH HUMOUR

When Oliver St. John Gogarty arrived in New York, I smuggled him into a corner of the club library. "Look here, doctor," said I, "the moment has arrived for you to cast off all reserve and regale me with a few new Irish tales."

He began:

"Have you heard the story of the night-raid warden who was suddenly summoned to the scene of action, where the raiders had thrown a covey of nervous civilians into consternation? Out of the confusion arose a wailing feminine voice crying, 'Wait till I find me teeth....wait till I find me teeth.' From above came a strident query, 'Wot the 'ell do you think they're droppin'—sandwiches'?"

* * *

The doctor continued: "It is the habit annually for spellbinders to tour through the country, and by the exercise of oratory save Ireland from eternal damnation. It occurred that a wind-jammer, having lost his false teeth, sent a bellboy to find a dentist who would supply an assortment from which to make a selection. The teeth worked splendidly and Ireland was rescued by 11 p.m. 'What do I owe the dentist for the use of these magnificent teeth?' asked the lecturer. 'I've taken care of that', said the bellhop. 'They are with the compliments of the undertaker'."

* * *

At a Dublin burial of the sort that carried a high content of formality and unbridled grief, a somewhat emotional and slightly over-estimulated mourner fell in the open grave and expired. A local reporter closed his story with the observation that the incident had "cast a gloom over the funeral."

* * *

"Gentlemen, I rise to toast our absent friends", said McCarthy, lifting an empty glass, "among whom I include the waiter at this end of the table."

* * *

"There is true humour in the Tommy who, completely lost during a London black-out," continued the doctor, "upon realizing his plight remarked to his pal, 'Lor' blime, Herb, I think we're in a night club'."

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From publishers to whom Gogarty had submitted a manuscript came the following brief announcement: "Our editors see no reason why your MSS. should be published by our firm." To which Gogarty made the briefer reply: "Am forwarding a copy in Braille."

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Emerging from the club and beholding a perfect Manhattan afternoon, my friend from the Emerald Isle took a long breath and cast his eyes to the deep blue that hovers over Rockfeller Center. "This," said he, "is too sublime for human eyes. As they say in Ireland, 'a grand day for a funeral. Just enough air to stir the plumes on the hearse'."—Bob Davis, in "The New York Sun."

Once when Richard Strauss was drilling the Covent Garden orchestra in "Elektra" he was annoyed y the tameness of the playing. At last, in the middle of a wild nd savage passage, he rapped sharply with his baton and said:
"You are all playing like English getlemen. Play, please, like wild beasts.

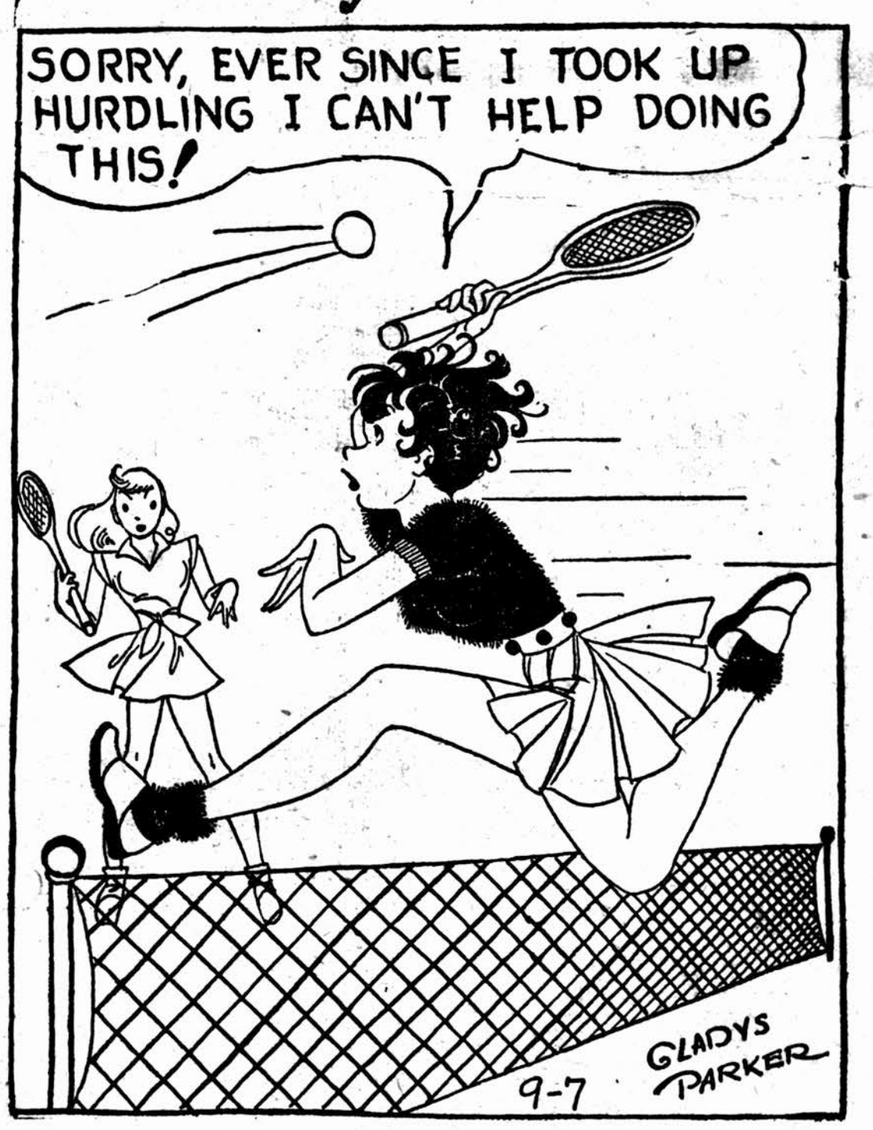
* * *

A man was sitting in a subway car, slowly shaking his head from side to side like a metronome. Finally the man opposite him asked him what he was doing that for.

"So I can tell the time," was the prompt reply.
"Well, what time is it"?
"Four-thirty," said the man, still shaking his head.
"You're wrong. It's quarter of five."
"Oh, then, I must be slow," he answered, speeding up.

She: "What do you feed your cows on?"
Milkman: "Grass."
She: "I thought so. My husband said it was water melons."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



Am reminded of a story once told to indicate the danger of jumping to conclusions. An elephant, having escaped from a circus in Ireland, arrived in the garden of the village priest and began to devour the cabbages. The little maid, seeing the kitchen window suddenly darkened by its immense bulk, took one look and then ran to the priest's room.

"Oh, yer riverince," she gasped, "there's a terrible baste in the gardin. What it may be I cannot say for it is like nothin' at all at all. 'Tis pulling up all the cabbidges with its tail and where 'tis putting them I couldna' insult yer riverince's ears by telling ye."

* * *

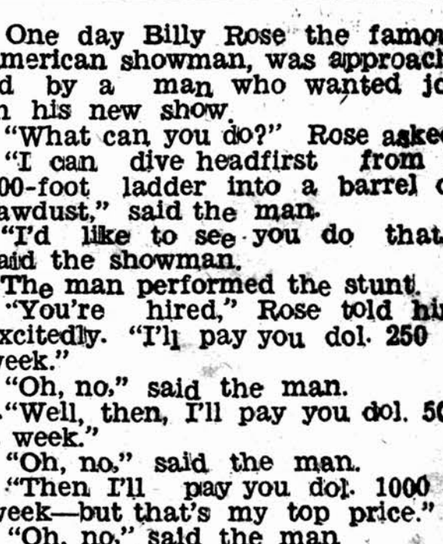
There's an amusing story making the rounds to illustrate the change in British-Russian relations:

It seems a group of minor British officials were touring Moscow. The Russians were taking them about, showing the sights. "This," they said, pointing to an impressive highway, "is Anthony Eden Boulevard—formerly Goering Road"; and again, pointing to an impressive edifice. "That is the Winston Churchill building—formerly Adolf Hitler Palace."

So the British, deeply impressed, took leave of their guests, and in departing said: "Farewell, comrade—formerly So-and-Sos."

He: "Yes aunt, after that we drove the Germans back."
She: "Drove them back! I've never heard of such a thing. Why didn't you make them walk?"

One day Billy Rose the famous American showman, was approached by a man who wanted job in his new show.
"What can you do?" Rose asked.
"I can dive headfirst from a 500-foot ladder into a barrel of sawdust," said the man.
"I'd like to see you do that," said the showman.
The man performed the stunt.
"You're hired," Rose told him excitedly. "I'll pay you dol. 250 a week."
"Oh, no," said the man.
"Well, then, I'll pay you dol. 500 a week."
"Oh, no," said the man.
"Then I'll pay you dol. 1000 a week—but that's my top price."
"Oh, no," said the man.
"Why not?" asked Rose.
"You see," replied the man, "that was the first time I ever did that trick—and I don't 'like' it"!
—CORONET.



"Well, can you beat that, Professor. And I always thought a vacuum was where the Pope lived."

Girl Meets Girl, Girl Marries Girl!

The last chapter in the sensational hoax marriage of two Canadian girl munitions workers of Ste. Therese was written in Supreme Court of Montreal by Mr. Justice Forest, who annulled the union as a "ridiculous conjugal farce", thus re-establishing 25-year-old Eugenie (Mimi) Ouellet the "wife" and Marie Antoinette Lucienne Arsenault, her 34-year-old former "mate," as spinsters in the eyes of the law as well as in actuality.

The first case of its kind in the annals of Quebec court history—and probably in the history of all Canada, the "marriage" of the two girls, who met as workers at a munitions plant, was solemnized by Rev. Paul Chodat, of L'Oratoire French Baptist Church, Jeanne Mance street, last February 14.

The couple lived together at Ste. Therese for almost a month before the farce was discovered. And as a result, the Arsenault girl ("husband") was arrested. She is now serving a 23-month sentence at the Fullum street women's jail.

In his judgment yesterday, Mr. Justice Forest took occasion to rap the tendency of women towards wearing male attire. "In spite of the masculine dress worn by the defendant, a practice which unfortunately is becoming too general among our people," he said, "when she went before the notary (F. S. Mackay) for the marriage licence, it was easy for anyone, even with no special knowledge of anatomy, to see that she was actually a woman.

"Her profile, her features and her physical development should surely not have induced anyone into error," His Lordship continued, "at least, anyone with a little perspecacity or endowed with ordinary intelligence."

Obviously, he concluded, the marriage had been non-existent from the beginning. Court action in annulment of the ceremony was necessary, he decided, however, in order that all trace of the affair should be deleted from the marriage records of the province.
—Montreal Gazette.

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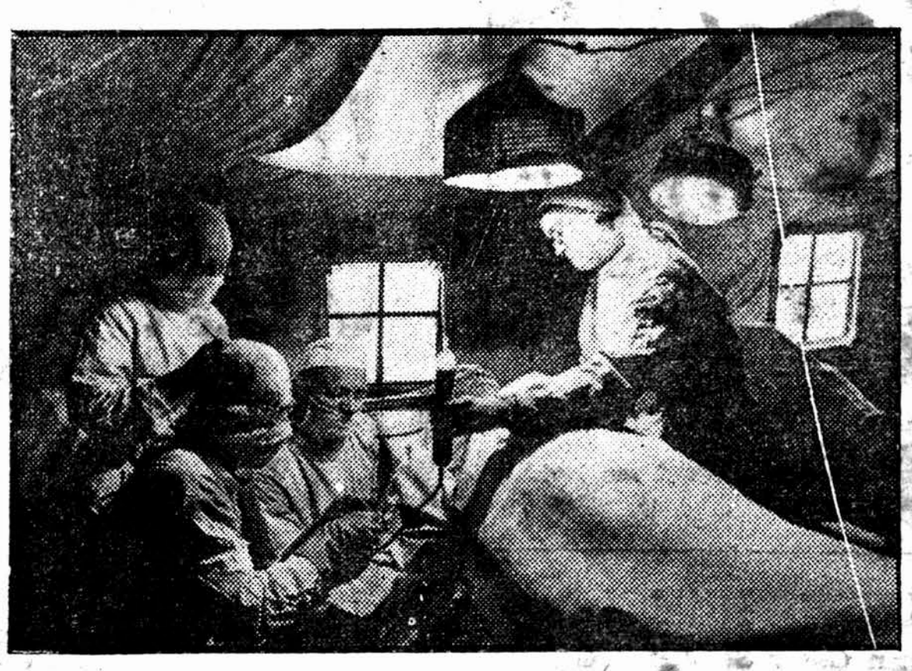
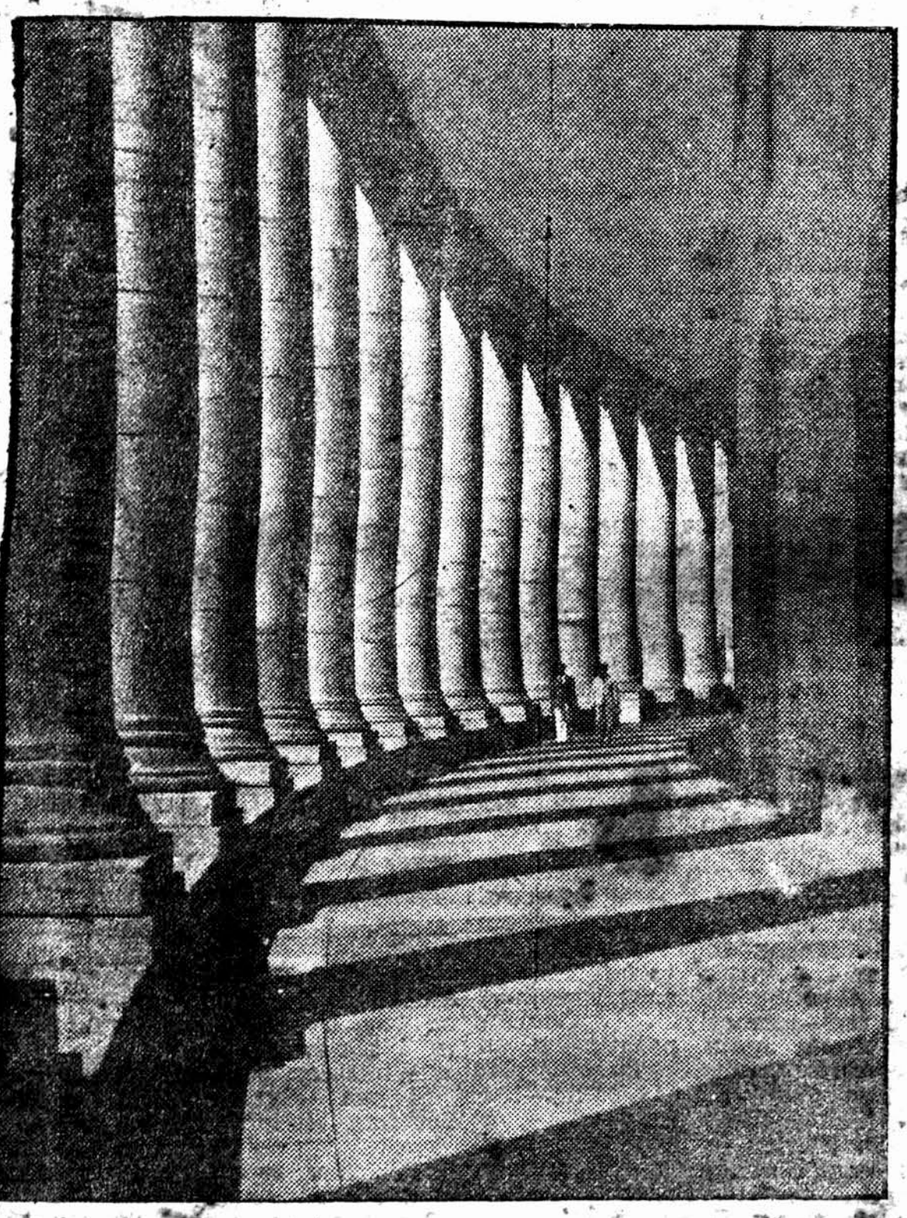
BLACKS AND WHITES OF LIFE!

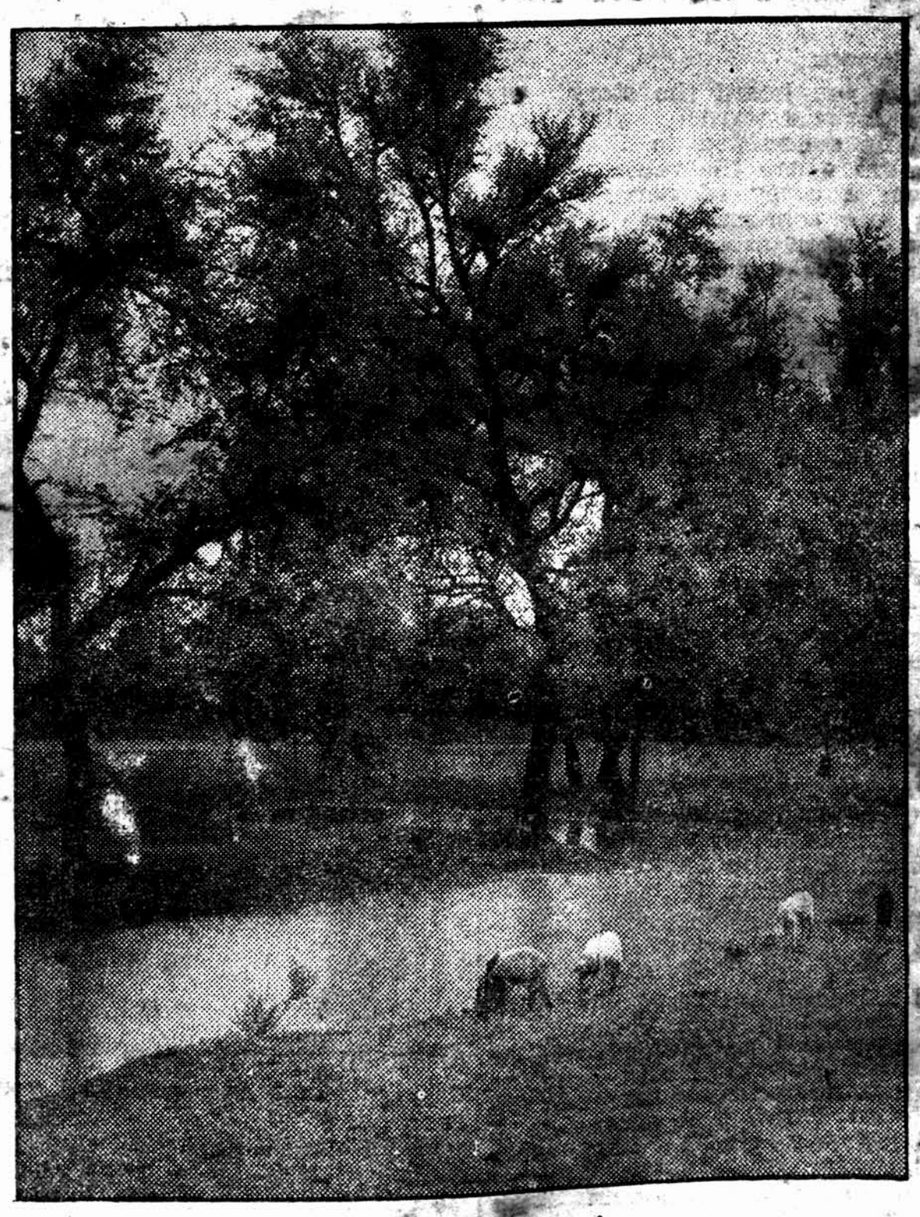
THEY FIGHT THE ENEMY—JAPS!
Chinese soldiers at the front
—W. N. P. S.



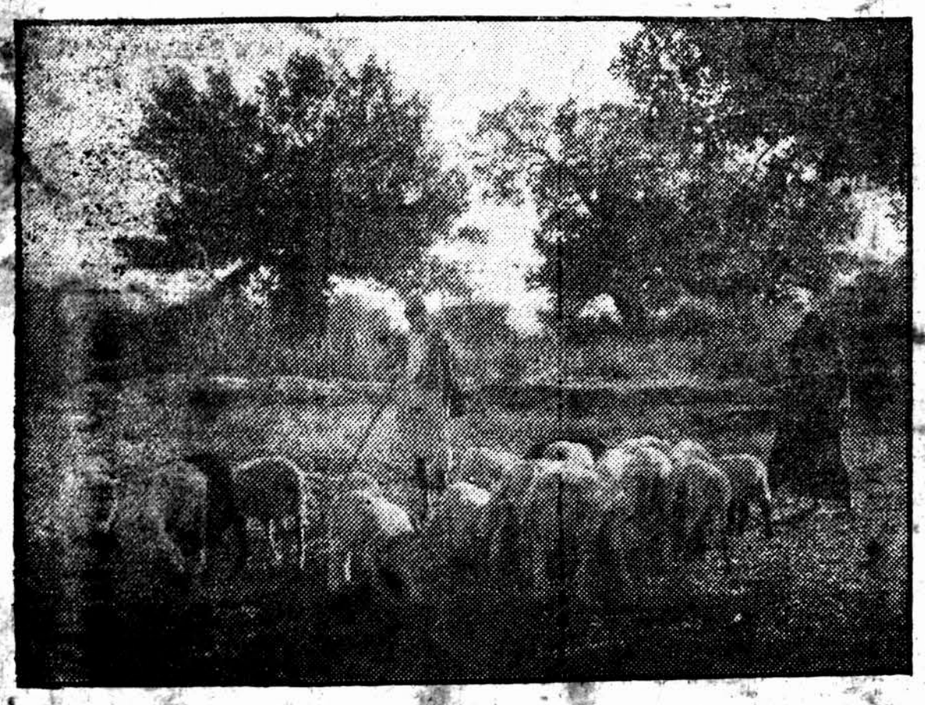
THEY FIGHT THE ENEMY—DEATH!
Doctors and nurses of a Russian field hospital administering blood transfusion.



Work Of Man!
Colannade of New Delhi Council Chamber.
—B. FERREIRA.



Work Of Nature!
Pasture-land 'somewhere in India'
—B. BHANSALI.



INDIAN SHEEP
They are lean and scraggy!
—C. TRIVEDI.

ENGLISH SHEEP
They are fat and woolly.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.